ESTABLISHED 1818.

[P]ETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,019—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th April.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 3 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
					Friday.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

5th April	3rd May	31st May.
19th April	17th ,,	14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS STEAMER, 4,750 Tons, will SAIL for a CONTINENTAL PORT about the middle of April, has Superior Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, Electric Light.

Apply to CAPTAIN on Board.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 20, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt.,R. N. R.	22nd ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	11th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at al places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a STEWARD, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per month. The maximum to be reached in six months if he does his duty satisfactorily. He will have to take charge of the ordinary Bazaar Supplies of the Club and be responsible for the efficiency of the establishment. Applications should be sent to the Hon. SECRETARY, with copies of certificates and references.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY matured for medicinal use, 15 years old ......per dozen	71 8	80 4

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy" ......per dozen	44 0	49 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit ......per dozen	39 8	44 0

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ......per dozen	35 4	40 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED.

SPECIAL OFFER
AVAILABLE UNTIL
MARCH 30TH ONLY.
2,500 YARDS
OF
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN.

Quite new and the latest designs, suitable for LADIES' HOT WEATHER DRESSES.

As. 8½ Per Yard. Usual Price As. 11.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ......Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

MEAKIN & CO.'S
ALE
AND
STOUT.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CASH RATES.
Ale in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2-0. Quarts, Rs. 4-0 per doz.
Stout, in Pints per doz. Rs. 2-0.
Ale supplied also in Casks of 36 and 54 gallons.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC

AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
In Immediate Preparation the Australian Murderer,
WILLIAMS alias DEEMING.

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

Polite Ushers in attendance. Piano Recitals at intervals.
Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.

PALACE OF WONDERS

Will open on the MAIDAN
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th APRIL, 1893.,
By
MADAME CORA
in the
Latest Scientific Sensations from Europe and America
Exhibitions daily, every quarter of an hour from 6 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1. Children, Soldiers, Sailors, and Servants HALF PRICE.

Box Office at the STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows St., where Tickets may be had during the day.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

62 LAKHS LOAN FOR RE-PAYMENT OF BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED LOAN.

WITH reference to the ADVERTISEMENT, which appeared under the above Heading on the 3rd instant, attention is required to the following:—

ERRATA.

In para. 6, last line, for Lowest or any Tender or Tenders, read 'Highest or any Tender or Tenders.'

FORM OF TENDER.

In the ninth line for Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay Municipality, read 'Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay.'

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 3rd April, 1893.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 11th April, 1893, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five Members of Committee in place of those who retire from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election;

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1893.

CAMMELL'S COMPOUND ARMOUR PLATE

IS now being Specially Manufactured for Chubb's—and for Chubb's only—in a variety of forms to suit their Safes, Bankers' Rooms, Doors, and Safe Deposit Vaults.

It consists of alternate layers of fine crucible steel and fine iron or mild steel, welded and rolled together into solid slabs. These are toughened and hardened by a process which makes them resistant alike to drills, sledge-hammers, and explosives. The finest Safe and the finest Vault Door ever made in the British Isles were constructed by Chubb's of this Armour Plate, which, though it increases the price of a safe slightly, quadruples the security.

Chubb's Safes can be had from

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 74 OF 1838.

VESHWANATH GUNPATI MEHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiff.

vs.

MAROOTI SAYAJI and RAMJEE SAYAJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing in New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, of Bombay European Gentleman, the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the Defendant RAMJEE SAYAJEE, having his office in the Court House within the Fort .... Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 8th day of March, 1893, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of abovenamed Plaintiff:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the Chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Patakwadi, or New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five caties length and 2½ caties breadth equivalent to 125 superficial square yards or thereabouts, and little more or less and registered in the District of Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 26, and New No. 36, and ward No. 1185, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Purshotam Baloo, Harjiwan Haribhai, on or towards the West by a Public Road called Patakwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the compound wall of the said property, on the other side of which there is a road called Patakwadi Lane, and on or towards the North by the Public Road called Patakwadi Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the use and occupation of the tenants of the said Marooti Sayajee, and Meher Shimjee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 14th day of April, 1893, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 23rd day of March 1893.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£833,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured pave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............{ £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY NEXT.

STANLEY'S
OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY!!
GRAND INAUGURATION
Season 1893.
The late Dion Boucicault's
Realistic and Pathetic Drama
In Prologue and 4 Acts; entitled
THE STREETS OF LONDON!
Box Plan now open at the
STAR TOBACCO COMPANY, MEADOWS STREET,
Where Tickets may be had for all parts of the House
From 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.
A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

NOTICES.

A LADY, shortly leaving for England, wishes to procure a good place for her AYAH, who is an experienced LADY'S AYAH, and has been in her present situation for nearly three years, and was with her former Mistress for seven years. Bombay or Poona preferred. Services available from 1st May.

For particulars apply to

MRS. GERALD MARTIN,
Malabar Hill.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BY THE RECEIVER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 546 OF 1890.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, but at present temporarily residing in Scinde, by his duly constituted Attorney HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE ABDOOLA HAJEE ADAM, also of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan, at present undergoing his term of imprisonment in Her Majesty's Gaol in Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Memon Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

AND

SUIT No. 711 OF 1889.

EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA, of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA, both of Bombay, Kutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Moholla, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and firm of HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALLADINA.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suits, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1892, it was ordered, among other things, that Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina and Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, in the said Decree mentioned should pay to Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria also in the said Decree mentioned the sum of Rupees 1,57,833-11-7 for balance of principal, and Rupees 51,057-2-5 for balance of interest up to the 18th day of July, 1892, aggregating in all Rupees 2,08,890-14-0, and that in default of payment of such amount with further interest on Rupees 1,57,833-11-7 at nine per cent. per annum from the said 18th day of July, 1892, until payment within 3 months from the said 18th day of July 1892, the properties referred to in the said decree should be sold and the net proceeds applied towards payment and satisfaction of the said amount.

And whereas by an order made in the said Suits on the 24th day of November, 1892, it was ordered among other things that the Receiver appointed herein should be and he was thereby authorized to sell by Public Auction the properties directed to be sold by the said decree.

Now it is Proclaimed and Notified that on Tuesday the 18th day of April, 1893, at the hour of Eleven in the Forenoon the Receiver will in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree and order put up for sale by Public Auction in his office on the First Floor of Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to the highest bidder the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, Hajee Adam Abdul Latiff Balladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria in the following lands and premises being (with others) the lands and premises referred to in the said decree and order, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,750 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdul Kurrim, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Dhunjeebhai Wadia, on or towards the East by Public Road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the West by the property of Narrayen Wassoodev, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, old No. 744, new No 12737 and new survey No. 22398.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground with the messuage, tenement, buildings, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, with all the trees, gardens, plants, shrubs, &c., situate, lying, and being at or near Sewree Road in the Town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10,102 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by Jackeria Road and partly by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladina, and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewree in Town of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new survey No. 12,414, containing by admeasurement 2829 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a private passage of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, separating the demised premises from the property of The Jubilee Mill Company, Limited, on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on or towards the North by a private passage belonging to Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, separating the demised property from the land of Bombay National Mill, on or towards the South partly by property in the occupation of lessee and partly by the property of Mancherjee Framjee Cama.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon with the steam engines, boilers and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee in the Town of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8450 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13226 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by a road, on or towards the East by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to H. Cleveland.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises erected and standing thereon, with the steam engines, boilers, and machinery fitted thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7200 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3035 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by Cleveland Road, and on or towards the North by a Road, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Mr. Cleveland.

SIXTHLY.—All that the undivided three-fourths share in Inam village Purgna Turfawoovali, situate in the District of Panvell, in the Kolaba Zilla, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are more particularly described in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Kazee Ahmed vullud Kazee Maoomed Shriff and several others of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the Sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay, being No. 84 A at pages 279 to 289 of volume 63 of Book No. 1.

SEVENTHLY.—All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and batty fields, situate at Salsette, in the village of Kirole and Ghat Kopar, in the Zilla of Thana, more particularly described in the schedule referred to in the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 23rd March, 1888, and made between Premjee Purshotam and his wife Mongibai of the one part and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the other part, and registered on the 5th June, 1888, in the Sub-Registrar's Office in Bombay being No. 85 A at pages 312 to 320 Volume 62 of Book No. 1.

The NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (now in Liquidation) claim that there is now due and owing from the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina to the said Bank the sum of Rs. 4,32,165-2-7 or thereabouts upon the security of the Title Deeds of the properties hereinbefore fourthly and fifthly described deposited with the said Bank and of the premises comprised therein, and out of this sum the sum of Rs. 1,41,142-8-5 or thereabouts is due at foot of a Deed of Mortgage of the said properties, fourthly and fifthly described, dated the 11th day of October, 1889, and made between the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina of the one part and The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, of the other part, and the said properties fourthly and fifthly described will be sold subject to such claim. The sale will be made subject to conditions, which have been settled by the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver or to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Defendants in the first abovenamed suit, and the plaintiff in the second abovenamed suit at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort.—Dated this 14th Day of March, 1893.

RUSTOMJI DHANJIBHAI SETHNA.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.

THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders,
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY's, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP...	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected,
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..........BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું॰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEN BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and *in re* Narondas Toolsidas and another, traded as Toolsidas Ludha and Co., insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1893, at 2 p.m., at the Carnac Bunder—

10 bales of cotton, landed per butela Gunespursad from Verawul.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 4, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4-30 p.m., TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1893, by order of Set Ludhabhai Ebrahim, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ruttonjee Bhikhajee Kurunjiawalla.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 324 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3638 and 2795, survey Nos. 1572, 1571, and 1059, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 62, 71 and 8031, street Nos. 3, 5, 152, 156 and 7 C 15, and bounded as follows:—On the west partly by the property of Bai Sarabai Tilur, and partly by the property of Gogari Mohola Musjid, on the south by the property of Borah Bharaly Molakjee, and on the north by the second Paidhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, and Cama, Solicitors for vendor, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, April 4, 1893.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,
V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,
THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Bombay Graduates' Association, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Polo.—There will be polo to-day, at 5 o'clock.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Swordsman entered and the s. s. Burdon left the dock on Saturday; and the s. s. Peters left it on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Ataka entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Khiva yesterday.

Bombay Graduates' Association.—The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held to-day, at 5-15 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when the president, Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., will deliver an address on educational matters.

The Alleged Assault on a Victoria-Driver.—We are informed that it is not correct to say that Mr. Hemming opposed a postponement in this case; or that he stated that the driver fell believing that he was about to be struck. Mr. Hemming was not arrested on any charge, he at once entered into a recognisance to appear if any charge be preferred against him.

Drowned in a Tank.—Yesterday, an inquest was held by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Allan F. Turner, at Babula Tank Road, touching the death of Surba Bechar, aged eighteen years, employed as a labourer, in China Mill, at Sewree. On Sunday evening the deceased was found missing, and on a search being made his body was recovered from the tank of the mill and his clothes were found lying by the side of the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Fatal Mill Accident.—Yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Suddoo Sewbux, aged fifty years, a labourer, employed in the Britannia Mill, Parel. On the 17th of last month, whilst the deceased was oiling a shaft his hand was caught in the strap of the shaft and his wrist broken. He fell to the ground insensible. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Lingard's Polytechnic.—This interesting exhibition is still drawing large and appreciative audiences to view the various mechanical and other models to be seen. On Saturday last there was a crowded attendance of school children and families. Among the attractions to be added will be a realistic life-like tableau of the late notorious Williams, the Australian Windsor murderer, showing his hapless victim in the grave before being cemented down, similar to the one produced in Melbourne by the same management.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Lancers	The Sultan of Mocha	Roeder.
Overture	Acteon	Auber.
Chorus	The Mary Lous Work	Haydn.
Selection	Madame Favart	Offenbach.
Gavotte	Eunice	G. Perdue.
Valse	Autograph	Retford.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Alleged Fatal Assault.—Yesterday, an inquest was held by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Allan F. Turner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Vittoba Shriputy, a labourer, employed in the Soonderdas Mill. On the night of the 26th ultimo the deceased heard some quarrelling going on near his house. He went out to see what was the matter, and returned soon afterwards and stood on the verandah. About five minutes afterwards a Goanese came from behind and struck him on the head with a stone and ran away. The deceased bled profusely from the wound. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where his wound was dressed. On Saturday tetanus set in, and he died on Sunday evening. The inquest is adjourned until Monday next in order to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

A Dishonest Friend—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Constable Barnet charged J. Weston, a European, aged thirty, with theft in respect of three suits of clothes, belonging to Robert Toulson, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway offices. The accused and the complainant were both patients in the European General Hospital. The accused was discharged from the hospital and the complainant allowed him to go and reside in his house. Some time afterwards the complainant was also discharged. He went home and, on examining his boxes found three suits of serge and cashmere missing. The matter was reported to the police and the missing clothes were found from a Mahomedan's shop, where they were pledged by the accused. The accused in his defence said that he intended to redeem the clothes before the complainant returned from the hospital. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Band of Gamblers.—Inspector C. Morar Rao charged Madar Mahomed and six other Mahomedans with gaming in a common gaming house at Curry Road, on the 2nd instant, with cards and money. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for three of the accused. The first accused, who is known amongst the gamblers as "the professor of gaming," had been previously convicted for similar offence on twenty-five occasions. Of the other accused five had been once or more than once convicted. The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused and fined the first four Rs. 25 each, the fifth accused was fined Rs. 3, and the 6th and the 7th Rs. 5 each.—Inspector Gray charged eight persons with gaming and they were fined Rs. 10 each by his Worship.—Ten other persons were charged with a similar offence by Inspector Barnet and they were fined Rs 3 each.—Inspector Nelmes charged fifteen persons with gaming in a common gaming house with cards and money. The Magistrate convicted the whole of them and fined the keeper of the house Rs. 25, the rest Rs. 3 each.

Attempted Riot at Mazagon Docks.—What would have turned out a serious affair between Punjabi and Siddee docks-labourers was averted yesterday morning by the prompt and effective measures adopted by the police. It appears that there is some dispute between the Siddee and Punjabi dock-labourers. The captain of a steamer lying in the Mazagon dock enlisted a number of Punjabis as labourers on his ship. The Siddees thereupon met together and designed to attack the Punjabis and assault them seriously in order to be avenged upon them. The Siddees fancied that the Punjabis had stolen a march upon them and deprived them of their honest employment. The Siddees got armed with sticks and bamboos and went to the docks with a view to assault their rivals. The police got early information about the intention of Siddees and Sirdar Mir Abdoolally, Mr. Brewin, Acting Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Nolan immediately ran up to the spot and in an admirable manner prevented the Siddees from putting their determination into effect. A number of policemen acting under the directions of Sirdar Mir Abdoolally disarmed the Siddees and took eighteen of them into custody. They were all taken to the Byculla Police Office but on their promising not to commit a breach of the peace they were allowed to go. The police have made arrangements for the maintenance of peace.

THERMOMETER READINGS

SUNDAY, NIGHT, April 2.	
10 p.m.	78·9
MONDAY, April 3.	
6 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	84·5

Water, according to Sir James Garrick, Agent-General for Queensland, is the secret of the enormous increase of late in the Australian flocks and herds, the former of which are estimated now as twenty-two million and the latter as six million head. There were large tracts of country where, during droughts, it was a matter of extreme difficulty to maintain stock, but on these tracks it has been ascertained—beyond doubt as to no less than about fifty-five million acres—that there is splendid artesian water, and the result is to relieve from peril many of the flocks and herds which otherwise must perish in times of drought. One large squatter told Sir James that before he discovered artesian water on his property many of his stock certainly would have perished in time of drought; but by reason of this discovery not only was the station able to carry the stock in time of drought, but he was able to assist his neighbours to carry a large part of theirs also. Sir James Garrick is of opinion that there is owing to this cause practically no limit to the future increase.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, at 5-15 p.m., Rao Bahadur Yeshwant M. Kelkar in the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Nazar, Ouchavram Nanabhai Haridas, K. B. Pathak, Sadanand T. Bhandare, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, honorary secretary, and a few others. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. K. B. Pathak, of the Deccan College, Poona, read the following paper:—

WAS BHARTRIHARI A BUDDHIST?

We have seen on a former occasion that most of the statements made by I-tsing regarding the grammarian Bhartrihari have been confirmed from Indian sources. Nor is there any controversy as to the date which I-tsing assigns to Bhartrihari; for we are told that the grammarian was contemporary with Dharmapala, and that he died in 650 A.D. according to Professor Max Muller's calculation. We know also when Dharmapala lived as he was contemporary with Silabhadra, the teacher of Hiuen Tsiang. It is thus plain that whatever doubt may attach to the date of Dharmakirti, there is no disputing the fact that Bhartrihari died in the middle of the seventh century. There is, however, one statement made by I-tsing regarding Bhartrihari which needs confirmation from an Indian source. This Chinese pilgrim tells us that the grammarian who wrote the Vakyapadiya was a Buddhist, "that he believed deeply in the three jewels and meditated on the two-fold voidness. Having desired (to embrace) the excellent religion, he belonged to the priestly order, but overcome by worldly desires, he returned to the laity." Professor Max Muller thinks it "not unlikely that I-tsing is here speaking of Bhartrihari, the author of the Satakas," and "that there was a Buddhistic flavour about the Satakas has long been perceived." On this point Mr. Telang remarks that after reading and re-reading the Satakas he has failed to detect anything that can be properly called Buddhistic about the Satakas. Moreover, he assumes the identity of the grammarian, and the author who is believed to have written the Satakas on the authority of the Indian tradition, because that tradition is not questioned by Colebrooke and Bohlen. After pointing out a few circumstances which in his opinion suffice to prove that there is no Buddhistic flavour about the Satakas, Mr. Telang asks us to refuse credence to the statements made by I-tsing about the date of the grammarian who wrote the Vakyapadiya. It is necessary to expose the fallacies involved in Mr. Telang's assertions. He has overlooked the most important fact that the Chinese pilgrim does not include the Satakas in his list of the works which were ascribed to the grammarian Bhartrihari in the latter half of the seventh century. It is, therefore, clear that neither the question of the identity of the grammarian with the author of the Satakas nor again the question whether the Satakas are a collection of elegant extracts is relevant to our main contention. The point at issue is simply this, whether I-tsing is correct in saying that Bhartrihari who wrote the Vakyapadiya was a Buddhist. If we can prove by independent evidence the accuracy of this statement of I-tsing, our argument that Kumarila lived in the first half of the eighth century will be complete. I need not re-state here the arguments that have led us to the conclusion that Vachaspatimisra flourished in the eleventh century. He is an author of acknowledged eminence in the ranks of Sanskrit literature and lived at a time when Buddhism still held a place in the country, as we learn from the inscription at Dambal in Dharwar District. This inscription belongs to the close of the eleventh century and invokes Taradevi. Now this goddess is never worshipped by the Jainas but is always remembered by them as the tutelary deity of their bitterest foes, the Banddhas whom Akalanikadeva vanquished in a disputation held at the court of Himasitala. Gandaraditya, the king of the Silabara line who ruled at Kolhapur in the middle of the twelfth century, set up an image of Buddha along with those of Siva and Jina. These facts will suffice to prove that Buddhism still prevailed in India in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. And from an inscription recently discovered at Sahet-Mahet we learn that this religion was flourishing in this country even in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Hence it is evident that Vachaspatimisra lived at a period when Buddhism still prevailed in India. He is fond of quoting Buddhist authors. Any information coming from such a high authority about Buddhism or Buddhist authors is consequently entitled to great weight. After quoting several passages from Vachaspatimisra tending to show that Bhartrihari was a Buddhist, Mr. Pathak proceeds:—It is, therefore, evident that the Bahyas of Vachaspatimisra were Buddhist or heretical authors. And when he tells us in the passage cited above that Bhartrihari who wrote the Vakyapadiya was one of the Bahyas he obviously means to say that the grammarian was a Buddhist or a heretical author. This affords an interesting confirmation of the statement of I-tsing that the grammarian Bhartrihari was a Buddhist. The undesigned coincidence between two such distinguished authors as I-tsing and Vachaspatimisra, representing two different nationalities and separated as they were from each other by several centuries may be held to establish beyond a shadow of doubt the fact that the author of the Vakyapadiya was a Buddhist.

Let us now turn to Mr. Telang's objection to our accepting I-tsing's information about Bhartrihari's date. That objection may be briefly summed up thus: The grammarian Bhartrihari also wrote the Satakas, as there is no Buddhistic flavour about the Satakas, Bhartrihari cannot have been a Buddhist; therefore, I-tsing's statement about his date cannot be accepted as correct. But this objection has now entirely lost its force as I have proved by independent evidence on the authority of such an eminent writer as Vachaspatimisra that the author of the Vakyapadiya was a follower of Sakyasiniha. The question whether this grammarian was identical with the author or compiler of the Satakas need trouble us no further as it is not relevant to our main inquiry. We have already proved that the two Buddhist authors, Dharmakirti and Bhartrihari, are spoken of by I-tsing and criticised by Kumarila. We are also in a better position now to understand the violent invective in which Kumarila indulges against Bhartrihari inasmuch as the latter was not only a grammarian but a Buddhist to boot. On the other hand, we are naturally led to expect reference to the Buddhist grammarian in the writings of I-tsing. This enthusiastic Buddhist monk of China came to India to investigate the antiquities of his religion and to write an account of the eminent authors who adorned the annals of Indian Buddhism. In the course of his narrative he tells us that Bhartribari died forty years before the time at which he committed to writing the account of his Indian travels. It is evident that I-tsing must have derived his information about Bhartrihari at first hand from persons who must have seen the grammarian while the latter was still alive. There is thus no evidence to support Mr. Telang's attempt to cast suspicion on the information supplied by a contemporary authority about contemporary events. The one great principle which guides or ought to guide historical investigations is that we should accept without reserve contemporary evidence about past events whenever such evidence is available to our inquiries. This principle is all the more important for us to bear in mind, because we know that our own literature is lamentably deficient in contemporary records of past events. This is also the principal reason why scholars in all parts of the world who have devoted themselves to the study of Indian literature attach so much importance to the narratives of Indian travels left to us by Hiuen Tsiang and I-tsing. These narratives throw a flood of unexpected light on the history of the seventh century. The authors of these records tell us that they were eye-witnesses of some of the events which they relate. It is true that these travellers also give information about distinguished Buddhist authors belonging to a period long anterior to their own times on the strength of tradition current in the seventh century. Such information we may not be disposed to accept as correct, first, because, apart from the tradition on which it rests, the information has hardly any value, and, secondly, because Indian tradition is in most cases misleading. But when Hiuen Tsiang and I-tsing deal with the facts of their own period, their authority is unappealable. It is, therefore, hard to conceive how any body can impugn the accuracy of I-tsing's statement about Bhartrihari having died in the middle of the seventh century. Yet Mr. Telang says that the contemporary evidence of I-tsing on this important point should be set aside as unworthy of consideration and asks us to accept in lieu thereof his own opinion that Bhartrihari flourished before 500 A.C. It is necessary to examine the grounds of this opinion. I shall allow Mr. Telang to speak for himself:—

"Two passages, one in our Sankrit text of the Panchatantra, and one in an English translation of the Kalila-u-Dimnah, exhibit a remarkable coincidence of meaning. They occur too in the same story and in the same context in the two works. The Kalila-u-Dimnah was a translation, not at first hand, from the Panchatantra, and was made between the years 531 and 579 A.C. Therefore, the passage in the Panchatantra may be taken to have existed in that work about 531 A.C. The Panchatantra itself also may safely be taken to have been composed not later than 500 A.C. And as the passage in question is a stanza occurring in the Nitisataka, the author of the Nitisataka may be taken to have flourished, say at least, half a century before that date."

The verse on which Mr. Telang has relied in the above passage stands 91 in his edition of the Satakas, p. 24. But we learn from Dr. Peterson's interesting introduction to his edition of the Subhashitavali of Vallabhadeva that this particular stanza is attributed by Vallabhadeva to Phalguhastini. Again Sarangadhara quotes under the heading Daivakhyanam or vicissitudes of fortune, certain verses of Bhartrihari and immediately afterwards cites this particular stanza, but is careful to tell us that it belongs to some other author. It is thus plain that in the opinion of Vallabhadeva and Sarangadhara this stanza was not composed by Bhartrihari; and its occurrence therefore either in the Panchatantra or in the Nitisataka does not furnish any chronological data for the age of Bhartrihari himself. It is also worth noting that many other verses occurring in the Satakas are ascribed to different authors by Vallabhadeva, Sarangadhara, Subhachandra, and other writers. Nor is this all. Such an ancient and distinguished author as Somadeva who flourished in the time of Krishnaraja III. and through whose Nitivakyamrita we obtain a good glimpse of the religious and social condition of the people under the Rashtrakuta rule, tells us in his Yasastilaka that the verse beginning with Pranaghatat belongs to Vararuchi. Now this verse is twice admitted into the Satakas by Mr. Telang. It stands 26 and 63 in his edition and may according to his own canons of criticism be regarded as part of the Satakas; yet it does not belong to Bhartrihari, but is a verse of Vararuchi according to Somadeva who lived nearly a thousand years ago and who consequently must have had access to sources of information which are beyond our own reach. These facts lead to the conclusion that the Satakas are a collection of elegant extracts for which Bhartrihari was indebted to previous writers. For these reasons it is unsafe to build any conclusion as to the age of Bhartrihari on the mere occurrence of a verse in the Satakas. These considerations will not fail to convince Sanskrit scholars of the correctness of my conclusion that Bhartrihari's critic Kumarila lived in the first half of the eighth century. This view is further confirmed by the fresh evidence which I have adduced in my paper on the position of Kumarila in Digambara Jaina literature, an abstract of which was read by Dr. Buhler before the Ninth Oriental Congress. I have proved in the paper referred to above that Akalamkadeva, who is later than Bana, is criticised by Kumarila in his Mimanisa Slokavartika. And in an interesting contribution to the study of the Mahabbarata Dr. Buhler remarks that my last two papers settle the date of Kumarila most satisfactorily. I am glad to have the testimony of this distinguished European savant in favour of the solution, which I have offered, of one of the most interesting problems with which the history of Sanskrit literature abounds. I shall return once more to Mr. Telang's argument. He says "Bana's Harshacharita enables us to fix the Aupanisheda sect as one which must have flourished at a time before the journey of Hiuen Tsiang in India. I am, therefore, at present rather inclined to hold that the careers of Kumarila and Sankaracharya had both become so much things of the past in his time as to have had no interest for a Buddhist like Hiuen Tsiang." Here Mr. Telang falls into the error of supposing that the Aupanisheda sect was founded by Sankaracharya and has overlooked a most important passage in the Sarirakabbashya where the philosopher actually refers to the school of the Aupanishedas. It is hardly necessary to point out that the Aupanisheda sect, as its name implies, dates back to the Vedic times long anterior to the rise of Buddhism, though the teachings of that sect were accepted by Sankaracharya with considerable modification at a later period of Indian history.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the honorary secretary, made remarks on the paper.

Mr. Kelkar then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Pathak for his interesting paper, which was unanimously carried.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR.

Their Highnesses Maharaja Gaekwar Sayajirao G. C. S. I., and Maharanee Chimnabaisaheb, C. I., with fifty followers, arrived here from Baroda, on Tuesday last, en route for Lanowlee. They are accompanied by Major F. W. Snell, Assistant to the Governor-General at Baroda as Political Officer, the Revenue Comissioner Sirdar Rao Bahadur Jesingrao Eshwantrao Agrai who acts as chief officer in attendance to his Highness the Gaekwar during his stay at Lanowlee, Dr. Nevin's companion, Hakimjee, Medical Officer, Mankary Anundrao Powar, A.-D.-C., Mankarees Kanjeewalai and his assistant Shunker Vithal, &c. Their Highnesses halted here for a day and half to enquire after the health of his sister Princess Tarabaisaheb, who has been ailing from hysteric paralysis. The Gaekwar called for consultation a committee of medical experts, viz., Drs. Hojel, Pechy Phipson, Bhalchandra, and Engineer, who have recommended the immediate removal of the patient to Khandalla, where arrangements are being made to procure suitable accommodation. The Gaekwar proceeded on Good Friday to Lanowlee. During their Highnesses' short stay in Bombay they resided on the Nepean Sea Road in the residence of Mr. Jugmohundass Vandravundass Bhaishett, who had placed it at their disposal. The Maharaja in company of his Highness the Sir Desai of Savantwaree, Major Snell, Dewan Bahadur Luxumon Jugunnath, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale, the Gaekwaree State Vakeel, visited the new Municipal buildings. Mr. Barrow, the Secretary to the Municipal Corporation and Rao Saheb Sittaram, Assistant to the Architect, took the party over the whole place showing and explaining every detail. His Highness paid a private visit to his Excellency the Governor, the return visit being dispensed with. There was a large number of friends of the Gaekwar present on arrival at the Grant Road Station and departure at the Victoria Terminus. Their Highnesses were garlanded with followers on both occasions.

CRICKET.

THANA HINDOOS VS. PARSIS.

The return match between the Hindoos and Parsis of Thana came off last Sunday, ending in a decisive victory for the latter by 17 runs, on the result of the first innings. The Hindoo captain having won the toss, chose to field, and thus his men had to scout about for nearly two hours and-a-half, during which time the opponents had put up 104 runs. K. Antia stuck in for a long time, and though he made but a poor score, he effectually broke down the fast bowling, which was destructive, owing to the nature of the ground. Messrs. Taleyarkhan and Raja did yeoman service all-round, and the wicket-keeping of J. Antia was unusually smart. At about four in the evening, the first innings of the Hindoos was finished for 87 runs, and again the Parsis got in. But they were not quite in luck as at first. Saving the fine stand made by Raja and Taleyarkhan for about half-an-hour, some five wickets were captured by the opponents in no time. There were now three wickets to fall, and only half-an-hour left to time, when the Parsi captain declared his innings closed. The Hindoos had now to play against time, having had to knock up 57 runs to win. But, by the time appointed, they could put together only 29 runs, at the loss of two wickets. The following is the score:—

PARSIS.
1st Innings.

Raja D C Ghodake, b Agaskar	41
Antia K l-b-w, Chowbal K	8
Taleyarkhan E, b Chowbal V	26
Antia J, c Sule, b Chowbal K	5
Panthaki, b Chowbal K	1
Daruwala, not out	10
Antia N, b Chowbal K	0
Doongriwalla, b Chowbal K	0
Pallonji, c Hegade, b Chowbal K	2
Master, b Chowbal K	0
Kallyanwala, c Gupte D, b Agaskar	0
Extras	11
Total	104

HINDOOS.
1st Innings.

Chowbal V, b Raja	9
Chowbal K, run out	2
Sule S, b Raja	9
Hegade D, c Raja, b Taleyarkhan	20
Agaskar S, c Doongriwalla, b Taleyarkhan	2
Shringarpure, b Taleyarkhan	4
Ghodake T, c Doongriwalla, b Taleyarkhan	7
Gupte D P, b Taleyarkhan	4
Ghodake A, b Taleyarkhan	18
Gupte K, b Doongariwala	6
Gupte D S, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	87

The long suspension of hostilities between the Church and the State in Italy appears to be drawing to an end. The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says that the Minister of Justice, Signor Bonacci, has introduced his bill for making civil marriage obligatory before the religious ceremony can be performed. The law imposes fines ranging from fifty to two thousand lire on individuals who contract a religious before a civil marriage. The priest who marries a couple before they have gone through the civil ceremony is to be punished in the first case by a fine of from 100 to 2,000 lire and by temporary deprivation of the income of his benefice; for the second offence by a fine of from 500 to 5,000 lire and similar deprivation; and for the third by a fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 lire and by imprisonment for a year and perpetual deprivation.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the just issued Census Report, a local paper remarked, that the figures showed for Lower Burma an actual decrease in the past ten years of 1·68 per cent. for the Church of England, while the Roman Catholics show an increase of 27·92, and the Baptists who now number 80,000, of 42·72 per cent. The figures further show that 976 out of every thousand Baptists are natives, and the same as to 724 out of every 1,000 Roman Catholics. The Church of England, the paper continued, remains an exotic—the church of the European sojourners rather than of the people. To this the Bishop of Rangoon replied, the other day, impugning the accuracy of the Census figures. He claims that the figures supplied to him by his clergy, the accuracy of which he has not the slightest reason to doubt, shows the number of Church of England Native Christians to be 6,958, or just double the figures given in the Census. In 1883 there were, he says, only 257 Burmese in connection with the English Church, while in 1891 there were 1,350.

The farewell letter which Lord Roberts has addressed to the Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, forms, as it were, an appendix of the General Order on the subject of Regimental Institutes, writes the *Pioneer*. In 1888 it was decided to combine the various Temperance Associations into one body, with a view to grappling more systematically with drunkenness in the British Army in India. Up to that time nearly every religious denomination had its lodge or association, but there was no general combination towards the common end. Total abstinence was then mostly in favour and the more conservative teetotallers strongly objected to anything short of this. But his Excellency felt that there were many temperance men who deserved consideration, though they might not have taken the pledge to abstain from liquor altogether for the whole period of their service. The Army Temperance Association was therefore established. It was absolutely undenominational in character; its members were to manage their own affairs, subject to the control of the military authorities; and it was to be as much a recognised part of a regiment or battery as the Institute itself. As Lord Roberts remarks, some opposition had to be faced, and our readers may remember the jealousies aroused at the time. The older associations did not relish being absorbed into the new body, while the supporters of the canteen grumbled at the favour shown to the temperance men. The total failure of the scheme was prophesied, and feeling ran high for a considerable time. But his Excellency took the wise course of explaining personally the objects in view, and his appeal to the tolerant spirit of the Army had its due effect.

By slow degrees at first the Army Temperance Association began to make progress, and as its working became familiar to officers and men more and more support was given to it. In less than three years it numbered in its ranks 14,000 men, and its popularity was placed beyond doubt. Mr. Beatty, who had taken up Mr. Gregson's work originally, was the first Secretary. He had a hard task to discharge, but he overcame all initial difficulties, and gradually broke down the prejudice and distrust which blocked his way. He was succeeded by Mr. Bateson, also an enthusiast in the cause. The latter gentleman has raised the number of members by nearly fifty per cent. in two years and a-half, and Lord Roberts cordially acknowledges the really good work he has done. But, as he points out, the Association could never have attained such signal success had it not been for the sympathy and co-operation of commanding and regimental officers. Opposition or even indifference on their part would unquestionably have checked all progress. Now Lord Roberts leaves 20,000 temperance men behind him in India, or nearly one-third of the whole British garrison, and there are 2,700 honorary members of the Association, mostly officers in regimental employ, who are all deeply interested in promoting its welfare. In course of time every other soldier in the ranks should be a temperance man, for in all India at the present time only three units of the garrison are not represented in what is known in the barrack-rooms as the "A. T. A." The cause of total abstinence has not suffered in any way, and even the most bigoted teetotallers now acknowledge that general temperance has been promoted to a very marked extent, by the action of the Association.

Do people in trouble ever really die of "a broken heart?" The late Sir George Paget, in one of his lectures, just published, under the editorship of his son, by Messrs. Macmillan, acknowledges that in the vast majority of cases thus popularly described there is nothing like an actual rupture of the heart; yet he admits that mental affections will not unfrequently cause real disease of the body, and he mentions an actual case of broken heart cited by Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in lecturing to his pupils. In an early period of his life Dr. Mitchell accompanied, as a surgeon, a packet that sailed from Liverpool to one of the American ports. The captain frequently conversed with him respecting a lady who had promised to become his bride on his return from that voyage. Upon this subject he evinced great warmth of feeling, and showed some costly jewels and ornaments which he intended to present as bridal gifts. On reaching his destination he was abruptly informed that the lady had married someone else. Instantly the captain was observed to clasp his hand to his breast and fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to his cabin on board the vessel. Dr. Mitchell was immediately summoned, but before he reached him the captain was dead. A post-mortem examination revealed the cause. His heart was found literally torn in twain. The tremendous propulsion of blood (adds the narrator), consequent upon such a violent nervous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues asunder, and life was at an end.

The Flatey Book is the most extensive and most perfect of Icelandic MSS. It is in itself a comprehensive historical library of the era with which it deals, and so considerable are its contents that they fill upwards of 1,700 large octavo pages of printed text. On the title-page of the MS. we are informed that it belonged originally to John Haconsson, for whom it was written by the priests John Thordsson and Magnus Thorhallsson. We have no information concerning the date when the book was commenced by John Thordsson, but the most important portion of the work appears to have been completed in the year 1367, although additions were made to the body of the work by one of the original scribes, and the annals, appended to the book, brought down to the year 1394. Toward the close of the fifteenth century, the then owner of the book, whose name is unknown, inserted three quarternions of additional historical matter in the MS. to fill a hiatus in the historical sequence of the work, not however in that part of the MS. which treats of Wineland. The Flatey Book was among a collection of vellum MSS. entrusted to the care of Thormod Torfaeus in 1662 as a present from Bishop Bryniolf to King Frederick III. of Denmark, and thus luckily escaped the fate of others of the Bishop's literary treasures. In the Royal Library of Copenhagen it has since remained, where it is known as No. 1,005 fol. of the Old Royal Collection.

In the Provincial Court of Justice at Munich, the other day, a farmer was charged with an infringement of the law relative to the cattle plague. The farmer affirmed that he had disinfected his stalls according to the requirements of the Act. A witness, a gendarme, gave evidence contradicting the defendant's statement. "Now," said the presiding Judge, "how did the stalls look? Were they whitewashed or dirty?" "Neither, your Honour. But they were not particularly clean." And the gendarme looked around the Court. "About as clean," said he, indicating the ceiling, walls, and benches—"about as clean as this here Session Hall." Hearty laughter followed this naive remark, and the defendant was discharged with a caution.

On March 10, the Army Bills Committee of the Reichstag rejected the second clause of the Bill, increasing the infantry battalions from 538 to 711, of cavalry squadrons from 465 to 477, of field artillery batteries from 434 to 494, of foot artillery battalions from 31 to 37, of pioneer battalions from 16 to 24, and of railway engineers from 6 to 7 battalions. The committee further rejected Clause 1, fixing the peace effective of the army at 492,068 men.—The Conservatives are reported to have announced that the only condition on which they will support the Army Bills of the Government is the abandonment of the commercial negotiations with Russia.

A NAME-GIVING CEREMONY.

The following is a short description of the name-giving ceremony by Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhai, member of the Managing Committee of the Anthropological Society, which recently took place at his house in the presence of Lady Harris and a number of well-known ladies of Bombay, contributed to the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay. Of the ceremonies to be necessarily performed for a new-born child, the one of giving a name to a baby is of no little interest. The ceremony is mentioned in very old works of Indian ritual literature. We find nearly a half of a chapter devoted to the matter in the Grieya Sutras of Ashvalayana. The subject really begins from Aphorism 4, of Chapter 15, in Book 1. The fourth aphorism contains the following:—"Then they give him name." The time when the name should be given is a question left to be treated by later writers like Manu and others. The commentator, Narayen, son of Garga, says that it should be given after the Jatkarma (birthday) ceremonies are over. Aphorism 5 discusses the letters of the alphabet to be selected in giving a name. The author then gives an injunction that soft letters should be preferred. The injunction also says that a name should consist either of two or four letters, or finally says that names of males should consist of an even number of letters and those of females must have odd number of letters. It will be of some interest to know that even at present many female names consist of odd number of letters. Only this much we find in these sutras which were composed, perhaps, before the time in which the well-known four castes were introduced in India. Passing over the period we come to Manu and authors after him, who give us further instructions, that the names of Brahmins should end in शर्मन and those of क्षत्रिय, or warrior race, end in शर्मन. The above rule is better observed in Bengal and Madras than in this Presidency. But even here, while performing a religious ceremony, they had the affix वर्मन to their names वर्म, (for example विष्णुशमा and रविवर्मा respectively) those of Banias or mercantile race must signify money (ચંદ્ર-દત-ગુપ્ત) and those of shudra must signify service (બેચરદાશ). Of these four castes only one, the Brahmins, have kept to the traditional mode of names, while the others have mostly neglected it. The warrior castes have almost changed into merchants; for example, the Bhatias and Luwanas, who are now only merchants, were originally warriors. Their names used to end in वर्म in the old ages and सिंह and पाल in the middle ages, for example ठाकरशी is the corruption of ठकुरसिंह તેજપાળ. Now they have changed into Dasas (servants), yet there are princes in India who still keep to the old form of names, and no doubt corruptions of old names are still seen in Bhatias and Luwanas. The Banias, excepting those who in the middle ages accepted the Jain religion, the influence of which made them faithful to the old way of taking names have almost all become Dasas. The Bania followers of the Jain faith do not terminate their names in the word "Das," which means a servant. But the word "Dasas" here signifies not a servant or slave, but the servant of God; the Banias thus preferring to be called themselves the devotees of the Almighty, and not lords or lions among the mortals. Who were the real Shudras is still a matter of dispute, and, therefore, I need not enter here on the discussion of their names. Having gone through the nature of names, I now come to the original point of the ceremony of giving a name. Therein the first point of consideration is the day on which the ceremony should be performed. The oldest authority that we get is Manu. He says that it should be performed on the tenth or the twelfth day after birth, or on an auspicious day having a favourable astrological conjunction. Another author, Brihaspaty, says that it should be done either on the tenth, twelfth or thirteenth in the case of a Brahmin, on the sixteenth in the case of a Kshatriya, on the twentieth in the case of Banias, and on the twenty-second in the case of a Shudra. Yajnawalkya improves upon him a little, and says that the other days should be taken only if the tenth day is not found convenient. But the authority that speaks very decidedly on the point is Sanskar Bhaskar, where the author says that the ceremony in a Brahmin family should be performed either on the eleventh or twelfth day, in a Kshatriya family on either the thirteenth or sixteenth, in a Vaishya family on the sixteenth or twentieth day, and in a Shudra family on the twenty-second or at the end of the month. However, convenience has overruled these injunctions, and the twelfth or any auspicious day fixed upon after due consideration by the family astrologer is taken for the ceremony. Now we come to the very cream of the thing—the ceremony. The author of Sanskar Bhaskar says that on the eleventh or twelfth day, at least three Brahmins should be invited for dinner. The father of the child takes a bath, puts on two unsewn clothes, and then makes a beautiful *tilak* on the forehead. Having gone through the usual ceremonies of the day he worships Gunpaty (the elephant-headed god), who is reputed for warding off all obstacles. Offerings are also made to several other gods to get blessings for the child. The most important ceremony, though now almost neglected yet necessarily performed by those who perform the thread-ceremony (Brahmins and Kshatriyas), is one in which a dish of bell-metal is filled with rice, and in the rice with a piece of gold wire are written the words "Devoted to *particular* god, the month, the initials of the constellations at the time of birth, and lastly the name given to the child. The dish is then presented to the family priest. After this the mother says to the child. "Boy, be a devotee of Ganpati, be a devotee of the family deity. You are Martand (the sun). By the mouth you are the god Vishnu. By the favourable aspects of the planets you are foremost of all. And you are Moon by your new name." Of course these are very favourite expressions of the mother fond of her child. Similar expressions are used by his father at the time of distributing money to the Brahmins present. The Brahmins in return repeat Mantras of blessings. In the performance of the name-giving ceremony the father of the infant performs Ganpati Pujan, Nava Graba Pujan, Swasti Punyaha Vachana Matruka Pujah and Nandi Shradha, and then the sister of the father of the infant plays a very important part. She brings from her own place a present of silk shirt (Zabla), gold embroidered cap, and gold wrist ornaments to the infant, together with one seer and a quarter of wheat, one cocoanut, seven pieces of turmeric, and one rupee in a copper sieve. The infant's parent compensates her in cash with some addition to the value of the presents she made to the infant. In a selected place in the residence of the parents of the infant a Swastik of wheat is formed, and a Pimpul leaf, copper coin, and one betelnut are placed over it. Above this are held by four children the four ends of the Patola with four Pimpul leaves marked with a *kunkoo* (red powder applied by the Hindoos on the forehead) Swastik. The wheat, the cocoanut, the seven pieces of turmeric, and the one rupee brought by the father's sister of the infant are put into the *Patola*. The aunt (father's sister) then holds the infant in this *Patola*. The children swing the *Patola* and the infant is rocked to and fro over the *Patola* by the aunt singing the couplet "Swing, swing, with the Pimpul leaves, thy aunt gives thee the name of *Goverdhan*." This couplet, some families sing four times, and some seven times. There is also an additional ceremony performed in some families. The aunt makes a pipe of the Pimpul leaf* and blows with it on the naval of the child. The meaning seems to be of giving family strength to the boy. It has its history. Some authors say that the name-giving ceremony should be performed before the naval cord falls off. The blowing with pimpul pipe perhaps, meant that the aunt blows in the naval to its proper position. The initials given in the divisions of the circle over the sign in which the Moon is placed indicate the name to be given to the child. In the present instance the Moon is in the sign of Aquarius, whose corresponding alphabets being "Go, &c," the name Goverdhandas is given.

* This leaf is considered sacred amongst the Hindoos by the following authority.

आम्रजाम्बु मधूकाक्षन्यग्रोधोऽश्वत्थशाखिनाम् ॥
पल्लवा : पञ्चपञ्चाना मभिषेकार्थमुत्तमा :

An alleged discovery at Naples of a beautiful authentic portrait by Titian of Christopher Columbus has caused a great sensation there. A Correspondent writes:—The full-length life-size portrait was shown to me by Signor Canavina, the antiquarian, who purchased it from Count Aldobrandi at Bologna. The whole, with the exception of the face and hands, had been coarsely painted over. This extraneous coat being removed, the figure in the uniform of a Spanish admiral was revealed. The pose and colouring are very quiet; the face is that of a man with hair just turning grey. The eyes are blue, thoughtful, and even sad; the mouth is firmly cut, and he wears a pointed, short blonde beard and moustache. On the tapering fingers are three massive rings. The canvas is of a peculiar twilled kind. Signor Cannavina possesses documents which vouch for the authenticity of the picture. It is to be sent for exhibition to Chicago.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SIR DESAI OF SAWANTWAREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Shreemant Raghunathrao Sawant Bhonslay, the present Chief of Sawantwaree, known as Sir Desai, has been staying in Bombay for more than three weeks. The Prince has accompanied his wife her Highness Tarabai Saheb, who is here for the benefit of her health. The Sir Desai had a private interview with his Excellency the Governor, and is paying visits to Members of Council and other high functionaries of the Bombay Government. He accompanied the Gaekwar in his drives and long walks here and moves about in society. It is unfortunate that the relations between him and his servants, especially the State Karbharee, are irreparably strained. It is stated that while in Bombay the Karbharee was desired to arrange these visits, yet he put them off from day to day without assigning any reason for such arbitrary course until he abruptly left for Savantwaree without informing his master of his intention for leaving Bombay. Will Colonel Nutt or Government enquire into this matter. For this is insult added to injury.

A.

COBRA POISON AS A CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Dr. A. L. Sandel, Calcutta, has written to General Samuel Merrill, Consul-General of the United States of America, Calcutta, on the subject of the cure of cholera by the inoculation of cobra venom, at the request of Mr. F. A. Perroux, who is in communication with the United States Government on the subject. Dr. Sandel says:—

"Before I was aware that Mr. F. A. Perroux was in communication with your Government in this connection, I had my attention drawn to the wonderful success with which an empirical practitioner of the healing art was combating the ravages of cholera. Case after case given up by the Faculty as hopeless, would be taken up and successfully treated by him. Although contrary to the feelings of a professional man to seek information and guidance from one who had no pretensions to science—yet before the crushing array of facts, I thought it was my duty to examine and inquire into the therapeutical agents employed by this empiric. In my first interview with the man, I managed to elicit the fact that the powerful agent employed by him subcutaneously was a tincture of which the poison of the cobra formed the sole base. In subsequent interviews I obtained more ample information,—but he was stolidly reticent on two points—the source of his knowledge; and the quantitative strength of the tincture used. Later, I discovered a woman, who happened to possess a small supply of the above tincture, which she had obtained from the said man. Her success in treating cholera cases was, on a smaller scale, as striking as that of his. The latter, I found, had made no attempt to obtain, however obscure, a rationale of the cure,—but contented himself by uttering the vague common place of 'Cobra poison killing Cholera poison.'

"While deliberating at an early stage upon the proper course I should pursue in the matter, I received help from an unexpected quarter. Mr. F. A. Perroux informed me that the matter was then under investigation by the medical authorities in the United States, and handed me printed copies of his two letters to the Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals, U. S. A., dated respectively 14th September 1889 and 22nd August 1891. On careful perusal of these papers, I find Mr. Perroux has committed himself to very decided views resting on the laws of Evolution and bearing on data found in the report of the Indian Snake Poison Commission. I am not prepared to support the views advanced by Mr. F. A. Perroux in this connection as being the same as mine—but this I am prepared to do—to vouch, on the honour of a professional man, my thorough conviction of the repeatedly successful treatment of hopeless cases of cholera, by the inoculation of the sufferer with cobra venom."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The *Asian* publishes the following telegrams:—

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The Grand National Steeplechase of 2,500 sovs. (inclusive, at the option of the winner, of a trophy value 100 sovs), by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and 5 only if declared; second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 200 from the stakes; a handicap for four-year-olds and upwards; winners after January 25 at noon of a steeplechase value 400 sovs. 8lbs; of one value 200 sovs. 4lbs. extra; but those originally handicapped above 11st. 7lbs. and under 12st. to carry only half of the foregoing penalties respectively: those originally handicapped at 12st. and upwards exempted from penalties. Grand National Course, about four miles and 856 yards, over the same line as last year. (70 subs., 18 of whom declared.)

Mr C G Duff's b g Cloister, by Ascetic—Grace II, aged, 12st 7lbs, Dollery	1
Captain Michael Hughes' b g Aesop, by Chippendale—Fable, aged, 10st 4lbs, Barker	2
Mr C H Fenwick's b g Why Not, by Castlereagh—Twitter, aged, 11st 12lbs, A Nightingall	3
Mr H L Powell's b g The Midshipmite, by Torpedo, dam by New Oswestry—Lady Pigott, aged, 12st 3lb	0
Mr G C Wilson's b g Father O'Flynn, by Retreat—Kathleen, aged, 11st 11lbs	0
Sir H de Trafford's b g Roman Oak, by Ascetic—dam by Whistlebankie, aged, 11st 9lbs	0
Mr Eustace Loder's b g Field Marshal, by border Minstrel—Rouge Gagne, aged, 11st 4lbs	0
Mr Bald's b h The Primate, by Cardinal York—Myfanwy, aged, 11st 6lbs	0
Captain Dundas' b m Lady Helen, by Rhiddoroch, dam by Lord Ronald—Breda, aged, 11st. 1lb	0
Mr T Toynbee's ch g Choufleur, by Macaroon—Blanchefleur, aged, 10st. 13lbs	0
Captain E W Baird's b h golden gate, by Bend Or—Palisade, 6 years, 10st. 2lbs	0
General Beresford's b or br g Faust, by Favo, dam by Lurgan, aged, 10st 6lbs	0
Mr J Dowling's ch g golden link, by Fetterlock—Adela, 6 years, 10st	0
Captain H T Fenwick's b m Joan of Arc, by Heart of Oak—Servant Girl, aged, 10st 4lbs	0
Colonel Lucas' br g Tit for Tat, by Quits—Evelyn, aged 10st	0

(Winner trained by J. Swatton, Bishop's Sutton, Hants.)
Betting: 9 to 2 against Cloister.
Won by forty lengths.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

The (46th) Liverpool Spring Cup of 800 sovs., entrance 5 sovs. each nominator, with 10 sovs. additional for each horse unless declared by Tuesday next, and 9 sovs. each extra for starters; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the plate; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards. Winners after February 16, at 1 p.m., 5lbs.; of a handicap of any value or of any race value 200 sovs., 10lbs.; of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 300 sovs., 12lbs. extra. Cup Course: one mile and three furlongs. Closed January 3, 1893.

The Earl of Rosslyn's b h Buccaneer, by Privateer—Primula, 5 years, 9st 4lbs, G Barrett	1
Mr Vyner's b g Sedgechat, by Napsbury—Stonechat, 6 years, 6st 8lbs, P Chaloner	2
The Earl of Ellesmere's br m Sabra, by St Simon—Belinda, 5 years, 7st 2lbs, F Allsopp	3

(Winner trained by Pickering, Newmarket.)
Betting:—9 to 4 against Buccaneer.
Won easily by two lengths. Nine ran.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

The Northamptonshire Stakes of 600 sovs., a handicap for three year olds and upwards, by subscription of 5 sov. each, the only liability if declared, or 10 sovs. in addition if left in, and 6 sovs. more for starters; winners of any race value 200 sovs. after January 26th at noon, 5lbs., twice or once of 400 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile and three-quarters. 31 subs., 9 of whom declared.

Sir J Thursby's b g Paddy, by Skylark—Mavourneen, 4 years, 8st 3lbs, Calder	1
Mr E Hobson's b c Vanguard, by Royal Hampton—Carpet Slipper, 4 years, 6st 13lbs, F Allsopp	2
Mr J B Burton's ch h Barmecide, by Barcaldine—La Trappe, aged, 8st 7lbs, F Rickaby	3

(Winner trained by J. R. Humphreys, Lambourne.)
Betting: 5 to 2 against Paddy.
Won by two lengths. Six ran.

The United States Government has determined to take in hand the matter of the notorious abuses of the pension system. One of the changes recommended by the Committee on Appropriations in their report is that no widow shall receive a pension if she marries the soldier more than five years after his discharge. This, as the New York "Nation" observes, would put an end to the scandalous custom of young women marrying old ex-soldiers simply in order to draw a widow's pension after the "soon-expected and desired" death of the husband. In one case recently brought to light a woman of twenty married a veteran of eighty, who was almost on his death-bed. A few months afterwards he died, and as a consequence she will be a pensioner of eight dollars a month for the remainder of her life. Another amendment proposes to exclude from pensions all persons who are not disabled from manual labour, and who are in receipt of an income of more than £120 a year. This, it is remarked, would put an end to the scandal by which well-to-do and even wealthy men, like a rich manufacturer lately elected to Congress in Massachusetts, become a burden upon the tax-payers.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lower compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE'S is the only place where you can buy all your Oilmanstores, Wines, &c., at Cheapest Wholesale Rates. Marmalade As. 4. Jam As. 5. Mixed Pickles As. 6. Sardines large As. 6. Fresh Salmon As. 6½.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—Atkinson's Delicate Perfumes, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Moss, Rose, Opoponix, Patchouli, Sweet Briar, Toilet, Wood Violet, Ylangylance, &c., &c. White Rose in 1, 2, 4, and 8 ozs. Bot.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

A LADY leaving India wishes to recommend her AYAH, an excellent trustworthy woman. Address "389," care of this Paper.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, on account of the concerned at Gowalia Tank Road, TO-DAY, at 2 P.M.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY last, BLACK DOG, with a Nickel Plated Collar, having yellow Spots above his eyes. Finder will be REWARDED by D. MACROPOLO, Fort, Bombay.

TEA.—Our TEAS defy competition. They can be returned if not approved. We challenge other firms to offer an advantage like this.—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Meadows Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium Reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Light VICTORIA and Bay ARAB HORSE, aged, believed sound, Certificate. Price Rs. 450. Apply "BOX," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—The ELGAL COFFEE Estate, situated in the Bamboo District of South Coorg. For particulars apply to W. Mackay, Elgall Estate, Amutty, Coorg.

WANTED, a MAN to solicit orders for Mill Stores, and attend to STORE-ROOM, Security required. Address "E," Office of this Paper, stating particulars and salary required.

WANTED, a BATH CHAIR in good condition to hire or buy second hand, Capt. CARDEN, Depot, Deolali.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who will keep cash and cash accounts. Salary Rs. 40, with prospects. Rs. 500 deposit or security for the same amount required. Apply "388," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a few skilful FINE MECHANICAL WORKMEN, must be good turners (on foot leathe) and fitters, also well acquainted with surveying and other Scientific Instrument repairs and adjustments. Salary Rs. 60 to begin. Apply "No. 387," care of this Paper.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, from 1st May next, a cool comfortable BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, with outhouses and stabling, open to westerly Sea-breeze. Apply to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Government Contractor, No. 110, Old Imambara, Jail Road.

TO LET.—From 1st May next, a cool, comfortable, airy BUNGALOW, at Narayan Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill. Open to Westerly Sea-breeze. With out-houses and stabling. Apply to Mr. G. G. TEIZPAL, Malabar Hill.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

CENTRAL HOTEL, opposite Bombay Club, Rampart Row.—Re-decorated and newly furnished throughout in the best style. Under personal English management. First Class Cuisine made a specialty. Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Monthly Residents.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Ripon is the Cleanest and best Hotel in the Station. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final Arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says.—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—" I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MAPPIN AND WEBB,
SILVERSMITHS TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies, for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King, King, & Co.'s Old Premises,
AT PRICES THE SAME AS IN LONDON.
NO ADVANCE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHT OR EXPENSES.
THE RUPEE TAKEN AT ITS EQUIVALENT

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000
LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD.
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness. and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

THE latest news by wire calling for notice in this column, including Saturday's New York advices regarding silver and cotton, was included in our report under that evening's date; and the home markets have been closed meantime for the Easter holidays.

Here, also, the Banks, and Stock, Share, and Freight markets have remained closed from the same cause, and there has been little doing in the Produce Markets.

COTTON has remained quiet in tone, and prices have further declined Re. 1 per candy. Purchasers by exporters to-day have been confined to 100 Oomra Ginned, at Rs. 236; and 300 Broach, at Rs. 245-6; while the Mills have bought 1,400 bales, of which 1,000 were Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 230; and the balance 200 Nugger, at Rs. 215; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 205½; and 50 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 215; and Antni Ginned, at Rs. 213 per candy.

WHEAT has also been quiet, with only a small export business passing, but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been dull in tone, and a further decline of 3 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, this evening's quotations being Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt. Other kinds are unchanged in value; but transactions have been upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Thursday last were as follows:—

Cotton	9,814	bales.
Wheat	22,462	cwts.
Linseed	42,283	,,
Rapeseed	25,500	,,
Gingelly	7,835	,,
Poppyseed	664	,,
Groundnuts	4,001	,,
Castorseed	2,454	,,
Rice	1,192	,,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 1.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 3.

French mail steamer Caledonien from China arrived. French mail steamer Yarra from Suez arrived.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Richardson, Major, Ms, Cheshire Regt, from Belgaum.

MARCH 31.

Tomkins, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on inspection duty, from Poona.
Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg, Nagpur Dist, on leave, from Kamptee.

APRIL 1.

Beaven, Lt-Col, Bengal, Remount Dept, on furlough, from Schergunge.
Travers, Major, Bengal, Interpreter to H E the C-in-Chief in India, on leave, from I A Head Quarters.
Gough, Lt, Bengal, A-D-C to H E the C-in-Chief in India, on leave, from I A Head-Quarters.
Upperton, Capt, Bo, A-D-C, to G O C, on duty, from Poona.
Macdonald, Captain, Bo, 2nd Infy, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.
Le Messurier, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Bangalore.
Woolmer, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 2.

Lewes, Major, Genl, Bengal, I G A, in India, on duty, from Aden.
Mercer, Capt, Bengal, Brig-Major, on duty, from Aden.
Elderton, Lt, Bo, 8th Infy, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Talbot, Lt, Bengal, Rifle-Brig, from leave, from Bolarum.
Palmes, Lt, Bo, from leave, from Bolarum.
Williams, Capt, Bengal, R M Fus, on transfer, from England.
Boileau, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from England.
Evans, Lt, Bengal, 10th Lancers, on leave from Umballa.
Nemion, Lt, Bengal, C I H, on duty, from Umballa.
Prentice, Lt, N-W P, R E, from leave from England.
Alexander, Surg, Lt, Beng, A M S on leave from England.
Crawford, Surg, Lt, Ms, A M S, on duty, from England.
Woodforde-Findern, Brig-Surg Lt-Col, 7th Beng Cavl, on duty from England.
Reay, Capt, Beng 2nd Wilt Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Toversham, Capt Ms, L I from furlo from England.
Mayew, Lt, Bo R A on leave from Aden
Priestly, Capt 4th Beng Cavl from furlo from England
Gale, Lt, 1st Worc Regt on transfer from England
Anderson, Maj, Mil Accounts Dept from furlo from England

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Bull, Surg-Maj, Bo, I M S, from leave, to Poona

APRIL 1.

Burlton, Col, Beng, I S C, on retirement, to England
Blundell, Maj-Genl, Bo, from leave, to Poona
Anderson, Maj-Genl, Bo, Staff on furlo, to England
Davidson, Lt, 17th Beng Infy, on furlo, to England
Way, Lt-Col, Beng 2 N Fus, on leave, to England.
Yull, Maj, Beng 2 R S Fus, to join, to Amritsar.
Scott, Col, Beng Civil Employ, on furlo, to England.
Sullivan, Lt, C P, A V D, on duty, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th April.

1. It is notified for information that every carbine and sword in the Corps is to be inspected by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at an early date. Members are therefore requested to return their arms to their respective Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th April.

1. A Guard of Honour to receive H E the Commander-in-Chief of India consisting of 100 rank and file, with the band, will parade in Belasis Road, Byculla, at the foot of the Railway Bridge at 7-15 p.m., on Friday, the 7th April, 1893. Captain E. F. Nicholson, Lieut. S. Tomlinson, and 2nd Lieut. C. C. James will be the Officers for the guard. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

2. The company competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant, on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with swords or side arms.

The competition will be carried out under the rules already promulgated to Officers commanding companies.

3. The competition for the "Presidency Medal" will be held at Coorla on Wednesday next the 5th instant. Members competing for the "Presidency Medal" will wear uniform.

The Distances will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds: One sighting shot and 7 rounds at each distance. Position: Standing at 200 yards, any military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and scoring—Regulation: The following are the names who are qualified to compete:—

Cr-Sergt H Black, Cr-Sergt E Sands, Corpl G F Lund, Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Sergt J A McKinnon, Sergt W H Brewer, Sergt H W Prescott, Lieut T M English, Cr-Sergt J E Kees, Lieut F W English, Vol W E Blazey, Lieut D J sharp, Sergt R W Pennington, Vol G V Evans, Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Sergt C B Robinson, Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Corpl J J D'Souza, Corpl M Ward, Vol S F Pearcey, Corpl T Thurley, Vol P McGuire, Cr-Sergt E W Fern, Corpl H Bullock, Corpl J W Gordon, Vol W H Willard, Corpl L Valadares, Vol J W Lawrence, Vol A Hallums, Sergt C Buckel, Sergt W G Nicoll, Vol E S Stevenson, Vol W H Walmsley, Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Pay-Mr Sergt J H Burrett.

4. The "Tennant Memorial Challange Cup" will be fired for on the Range at Coorla on Wednesday morning, the 5th Instant. The following are the names who are allowed to compete:—

Cr-Sergt H Black, Cr-Sergt E Sands, Corpl G F Lund, Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Sergt J A McKinnon, Sergt W H Brewer, Sergt H W Prescott, Lt T M English, Cr-Sergt J E Kees, Lieut F W English, Vol W E Blazey, Lieut D J Sharp, Sergt R W Pennington, Vol G V Evans, Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Sergt C B Robinson, Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Corpl J J D Souza, Corpl M Ward, Vol S F Pearcey, Corpl T Thurley, Vol P McGuire, Cr-Sergent E W Fern, Corpl H Bullock, Corpl. J. W. Gordon, Vol. W. H. Willard, Corpl. L. Valladares, Vol. J. W. Lawrence, Vol. A. Hallums, Sergt. C. Buckel, Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, Vol. E. S. Stevenson, Vol. W. H. Walmsley, Cr Sergt. E. W. Thomas, Paymr Sergt. J. H Burrett, Ordly Room Sergt. V Taborda and Lc-Sergt. H. Long.

5. There will be Company drill for "C" Company to-day (Tuesday) and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at the Government Dockyard, at 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines without delay to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection

2. The Presidency Medal Competition will be held at Coorla on Wednesday next, the 5th instant, members competing for the Presidency Medal will wear uniform. The following are the names who are allowed to compete—Corpl W Munro.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	..	..	...
Teheran	3	12	30 p.m.	1	6
Suez	3	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd April, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	59	..	5
,, Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
,, Madras	...	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ABBOTT—March 25, at Coonoor, the wife of John Colpoys Abbott, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HALPIN—March 18, at Sialkote, quite suddenly, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Halpin, aged 4 months and 21 days.

POGOSE—March 22, at 33, McLeod Street, Mary, the widow of the late J G N Pogose, of Dacca, aged 61 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

STEPHEN—March 17, at Allahabad, Annie, the widow of the late J Stephen, of Dacca, aged 43 years.

SARKAR—March 18, at Sarkarpore Grant, Gola Gokarnath' J C Sarkar Executive, Engineer P W D (retired), aged 5 years 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D.S.—The matter is one which can only be dealt with by the committee and is of no interest to the general public.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1893.

MR. LEONARD COURTENEY, who was known as a staunch monometallist, has been converted to bimetallism. That is a sign of the times, for the member for Liskeard is not wont to change his views without much wrestling with himself. His proposal is that a new ratio should be accepted—twenty-five of silver to one of gold—instead of the fifteen and-a-half which prevailed down to the year 1873, when Prince Bismarck demonetised silver and the Latin Union, in self-defence, closed the mints against that metal. The proposal to accept the results of the fall, which has followed that calamitous innovation, would not of itself do anything to prevent a further fall, which might, and probably will, if silver is left "to find its natural level," make it necessary a few years hence to chronicle the fact that the ratio of silver to gold has become as forty-five to one. Doubtless Mr. Courteney contemplates an international agreement acceptable to Great Britain by which the ratio of twenty-five to one will be fixed. If an international agreement is postulated there is no reason why the value of silver should be fixed at twenty-five. It would be just as easy and far more satisfactory to fix it somewhere near half-way between the former ratio and the present market value, which panic and speculation undoubtedly influence and not for the better. But as there is no more reason now to look forward to the assent of the British Government to a bimetallic agreement than there was when the Brussels Conference abandoned its sittings in despair a few weeks ago, there is not much use in discussing the ratio which an international agreement would do well to fix. It is more to the point to examine and consider a scheme prepared by an Indian Civilian, Mr. H. F. Aston, for giving India a stable silver currency without waiting for an International Agreement which is apparently as far off now as it has been at any time during the last twenty years. Mr. Aston's proposal was embodied in a paper submitted to the Lord Herschell's Committee, and it has received the attention of at least one eminent authority who deems it deserving of careful consideration and discussion. The scheme takes for its starting point the indisputable fact that when the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was passed the legislature provided for a gold coinage consisting of a gold mohur of fifteen-rupee piece, of a rupee weighing one tola, the value of the silver of which was then two shillings. The gold coins—gold pieces of five rupees, ten rupees, and thirty rupees were also to be coined—were not declared to be legal tender; but the law provided that the silver rupee should be legal tender, the intention obviously being that the rupee should be a coin of the value of two shillings. The rupee has declined in value, as it would have done if it had been clipped, or if instead of one tola of silver, only a little more than half a tola had been put into it. The tola rupee instead of being worth two shillings is now only worth one and two pence or thereabouts. The remedy is to raise the value of the rupee by putting more silver into it, the amount being regulated by the considerations which have to be borne in mind in applying any remedy to an admitted evil.

The Indian currency is based upon what has proved to be a false assumption—namely, that the gold and silver coins prescribed in the Indian Coinage Act would remain relatively the same. As a matter of fact gold has appreciated and silver has depreciated. The rupee and the half-rupee being the only legal tender, and their size and fineness being fixed, it has come about that we have now the absolute standard of value a coin which is some forty per cent. below the value at which it was originally fixed. India does not get a fair equivalent for her products where they are sold for gold at their rupee price. When the day of reckoning comes and the depreciation of the silver currency is fully recognised all wealth and securities expressed in rupees will be found to be reduced to the full extent of the depreciation. The loss falls on capitalists and creditors, and the whole country suffers. The hoarded wealth instead of increasing continually decreases, while every year it becomes more and more necessary to send abroad greater quantities of merchandise for a less return. The Government is reduced to great straits for it receives its revenue in a coin which no longer has the value it possessed when the land assessments were fixed, and arrangements entered into with the zemindars in Bengal for a percentage on their rental. Whatever profits planters, landowners, and ryots may have gained from the rise in prices are not shared by the Government; they pay their assessment in rupees which are worth little more than eight annas. The alternative to heavy additional taxation is to restore to the currency some part of its lost value. Mr. Aston's proposal is to accomplish this by increasing the quantity of silver in the rupee. This idea occurred to him so long ago as 1876, when the prospect of the rupee falling to one and six pence caused a good deal of anxiety similar to that which now prevails at the possibility, not to say probability, of its falling to a shilling or less. It happens that since the proposed scheme was put into print with a view to its submission to the Currency Committee, Mr. Carlisle, the Senator, who has just been made Treasury Secretary in President Cleveland's Cabinet, has declared that after long consideration he is inclined to believe that the only way of dealing effectually with the currency problem in the United States is to put sufficient silver into the dollar to make it equal to its par value of one hundred cents. That alone in his opinion can make the silver dollar of which the intrinsic value is now sixty cents, permanently interchangeable with the gold dollar. The idea of raising the value of the silver coinage by putting more silver into the coins recommends itself to the authority who will be for four years to come the expert at the right hand of the President of the United States when dealing, as he is pledged to do, with the problem of giving America a stable currency. It does not in the least detract from the credit due to Senator Carlisle for having the courage and the originality to suggest that the American dollar should consist of a dollar's worth of minted silver, that a similar proposal suggested itself some time before to an Indian Civil Servant, who brought the subject to the notice of the financial authorities in this country. Mr. Aston contends that the raising of the value of the rupee by putting more silver into it would be no more open to the charge of tampering with the currency than would Mr. Goschen's calling in and recoining the light half-sovereigns in circulation a year or two ago, at a cost of £12,000. The country was not made poorer but richer by the operation, and so it would be by the calling in of the one and two penny rupees and the re-issue of rupees of greater weight and greater value.

Of course, it would be said that the operation would be costly to the State. But the loss by exchange of seven crores a year—with power to add to their number—is costly to the State and to the taxpayer, and it possesses no element of finality. The Government may go on for the next decade losing seven and more crores per annum by exchange, and the only prospect at the end of that time will be so far as can be predicted that the loss will increase still more. Now the operation of re-coining the rupee, though costly, will not be endless. There are, it is estimated, about two hundred and fifty crores of rupees in circulation or hoarded in India, and of those some seventy crores pass though the hands of the Government every year. Suppose fifty crores were recoined and two penny worth of silver added to the weight and value of each rupee in five years the operation would come to an end. It would have absorbed a good deal of silver, which would have steadied the market; the probability is that the rupee would gain as much again in exchange value as it would gain in intrinsic value. While the operation is in progress the rupee whose turn to be enlarged had yet to come would still be a rupee and legal tender as such; it would circulate as freely as twenty shillings circulate in England side by side with the sovereign worth some thirty-five shillings, taking the latter at their metallic value. The gain to the Government would be a saving of two pence, perhaps of four pence, on every rupee, which had to be converted into gold for the discharge of home liabilities. If it be thought desirable to make the rupee worth one and sixpence, or one and eight-pence, the gain would be proportionately greater. The loss by exchange would no longer be ruinous; there would be no necessity for increasing the pay or allowances of the civil and military servants of the Government, or that of the subordinate employés, whose claims to redress have been conceded by the Bengal Government. The ryot would still pay the number of rupees specified in his assessment, but he would pay larger coins approximating somewhat more nearly to the rupee value than the present coin. The scheme of course pre-supposes either the closing of the mints to free coinage or a tax on silver, or a heavy seigneurage like that suggested by Sir John Lubbock. When the value of the coin is thus appreciated to the point deemed expedient, the old coins would be called in and re-issued, with added silver to bring them up to the artificial value. The profits derived either from the silver tax or the seignorage would go towards the cost of the recoinage and the increased weight. If the operation were deemed too large for the Government to undertake at once, it is suggested that a date should be fixed after which the tola-rupee would be legal tender only for certain amounts. After that date higher amounts should be payable either in new rupees or in currency notes convertible into new rupees at the Currency Offices. The tola-rupee being still accepted by Government and others as legal tender for small amounts—as silver is in England—would circulate side by side with the new rupee. Currency notes representing gold, payable not in gold but in the new rupee, at the rate of exchange of the day, or at such rate as may be officially paid would circulate freely. The scheme has undoubtedly the merit of boldness and originality and deserves to be made known and discussed.

AT Ahmedabad, on Thursday, Mr. Purnanand Bhatt, barrister-at-law, who has just returned from England after close upon three years' absence, was re-admitted into his caste. The event was made the occasion of much rejoicing among his friends. Hitherto great difficulties have been placed in the way of Hindu students proceeding to England to complete their studies, but now there appears to be signs of a broader view being taken of the subject in its different bearings. The good fortune of Mr. Purnanand will doubtless lead to other members of his community braving the terrors of excommunication and travelling abroad to render themselves more fitted to take their place in life. Certain ceremonies have had to be performed in Mr. Purnanand's case, but these over, he is received back by his caste fellows. The action of the Shastris is commendable, especially that of the president, Mr. Badinath, who is principal Shastri to his Highness the Gaekwar, and Shastri Ramchandra Dinanath, the gentleman who is at present associated with Dr. Peterson in the collection of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts on behalf of Government. What will give most satisfaction to reformers is the fact that Mr. Bhatt's re-admission was resolved upon unanimously at a meeting which was attended by a very large assembly of Guzerathi Brahmins, many of whom had travelled from distant parts of Guzerat. The meeting was held at the house of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, who during the deliberations delivered a telling address in which he showed that the tenets of the Hindu religion did not at all forbid its followers proceeding to England. Mr. Bhaishanker's arguments in favour of the applicant's re-admission into caste had great weight, and will doubtless have their influence in future discussions which may arise on occasions of a similar character. The ceremonies preliminary to re-admission are fixed for the 24th instant. The unanimity with which the resolution of the meeting was adopted may be taken as an indication of the general desire of the community to re-consider the question of trans-ocean voyages.

THE former Accountant-General of Bombay, Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, who not very long ago read a paper before the East India Association on the Currency Question, by favour of the same body has explained his views with reference to the proposal to establish a gold standard. Such a measure accompanied, or rather preceded, as he says it must be, by the stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints, would in his opinion be "the most disastrous and dangerous step ever taken in our Indian policy." As a staunch dualist Mr. Cotterell Tupp, of course, maintains that the only salvation for India as for the rest of the world is to adopt universal bimetallism. The meeting took place at Sir James's Hall, and a correspondent writes to us that it seemed rather like a second edition of the discussion recently opened at the Society of Arts by Mr. J. Barr Robertson. Lord Reay presided at the opening, and when he left to fulfil another engagement, his place was taken by Sir Raymond West, who delivered quite an oration from the point of view of a converted monometallist. Mr. Herbert Gibbs, Professor Foxwell, Mr. Moreton Frewen, and the rest battled manfully for their cause, of the eventual triumph of which they do not despair in spite of the overwhelming forces arrayed against them at Westminster. The Bimetallic League, ever on the look-out for recruits, has persuaded Mr. Barr Robertson to take a somewhat active part in the propaganda. The other day he went down to the west of England to lecture in favour of bimetallism. He is to speak at Ipswich, and later he will address a public meeting to be held in Norwich under the presidency of the Mayor of that city. Our correspondent mentions this to show that although the bimetallist creed may not be advancing by leaps and bounds in the metropolis, there is on the part of the provinces an increased desire to listen to the expounders of currency reform, in the hope that it may suggest a cure for the existing industrial and commercial stagnation.

WHEN the mail left Zanzibar the public mind had not wholly quieted down concerning Seyyid Hamid bin Thwain's succession to the Sultanate. A reconciliation had been effected between the new Sultan, the would-be occupant of the position who in his *coup-de-main* imitated the famous King of France who marched up a hill and then marched down again. But there is a dissentient still remaining in the person of Seyyid Hamoud, also a cousin of the late Sultan, and an older man than Seyyid Thwain. He believed himself to have a prior claim, and up to three weeks ago had not presented himself at the Court of the new Sultan. The new sovereign is described as a man of about forty years of age, who enjoys excellent health. He has but one wife, a daughter of Sultan Seyyid Burgash; his personal character and ideas are further said to render him highly acceptable to the British authorities. The public declarations of the new Sultan have been satisfactory. He has declared to his Arab subjects that he is at one with the Protecting Power, he understands his position and will do all in his power to maintain it. He has set to work without delay to reform abuses and there seems to be good reason to look forward to a prosperous reign. No fear is entertained as to Seyyid Hamoud failing to accept the situation, or of his being rash enough to take any steps to oppose the rule of his more fortunate kinsman.

INFORMATION has been received in Hongkong of a brutal attack on Native Christians by *literati* at Toatsui, some seventy miles N. E. from Amoy. A band of ruffians, headed by a literary graduate, attacked a small company of Christians gathered for worship in the house of one of their numbers. The worshippers were all seized and beaten most cruelly. One woman was killed, her husband had his queue torn out by the roots, and her two sons were so badly treated that one is not expected to recover. Others present were hung up by ropes tied round their wrists, beaten and then left hanging the whole night, stripped of every particle of clothing. A few days later the ring-leader in these atrocities was arrested in the district city (Hui-an). His arrest was resented by the people to such an extent that they made a determined attack upon the Christians in the city, damaging the chapel and pelting with stones the Rev. R. M. Ross. Mr. Ross was compelled to appeal to the Yamen for protection. The Magistrate granted him an escort of soldiers and under their protection he got safely to Loiu. The matter has been brought under the notice of H. B. M. Consul at Amoy.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway announce that they have concluded arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, under which first and second class passengers proceeding between Bangalore and Europe will be provided by the Steamship Company with special through-tickets free of charge available between Bangalore and Bombay by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's route, *via* Harihar, Hubli, and Poona. Holders of these tickets will also be entitled to an additional allowance of luggage free. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company run their comfortable bogie first and second class carriages on the through-passenger trains between Bangalore and Poona.

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—The little pianoforte "prodigy" Raoul Koczalski gave his third concert here on Tuesday, and public and critics are again full of praise and admiration of his phenomenal talent. But happily protests are being made agaist the exploitation of the boy's mental and physical powers, some papers indeed making direct appeals to the public not to attend these concerts any more. The boy, who is now said to be eight years of age, gave last year, from the 7th of February to the 10th of April—that is, in 65 days—no fewer than 54 concerts. On ten consecutive days he played twice a day at different places. His net receipts amounted to 1,200*l*. During this winter he will have played at about 200 concerts. For the most part he has the music before him, as the doctors have forbidden him to play from memory till he is ten.

A NEW kind of temperance reformer has sprung up in M. Guillemet, a deputy for La Vendée. M. Guillemet deplores the drinking propensities of mankind, but he has little hope of checking them effectually by legislation. What he proposes is that the manufacture of intoxicating drinks shall be a Government monopoly, and that very severe penalties shall attach to adulterating them. By this means, he says, the Government may raise forty millions sterling a year, and far less drunkenness will be caused by the genuine article than by the stuff which is fraudulenty sold as brandy, hollands, &c., under existing circumstances. Dr. Heret, an eminent authority, has made some curious researches for the elucidation of the subject to which M. Guillemet is calling attention. Samples of spirits were obtained from all sorts of establishments in Paris, and every one of them is described as "dangerous or bad." The most curious part of the affair is this, that on grand cafés on the boulevards, where "fine champagne," otherwise the finest cognac, is retailed at ten-pence a glass, the glass being about as big as a walnut, the quality of the spirit is worse even than that of the stuff obtained at little cabarets in the suburbs frequented by labourers.

ALTHOUGH the greater number of the pilgrims and of the high personages who visited Rome for the Papal Jubilee have now left, the Pope, a correspondent says, continues to receive the ambassadors and diplomatists who call upon him to present their respective Governments' congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of his Holiness' coronation. In spite of the doctors' advice, Leo XIII. receives everybody, and passes four or five hours a day in this tiring occupation. Statements are being made that a sum of 600,000*l*. has in all been brought as offerings to the Pope. Our correspondent is able to state, however, that the total does not amount to a third of that sum.

A YOUNG girl was lately suddenly dismissed for a trifling cause from her situation as servant in Berlin, and fearing to be denounced by the police hid herself in an empty apartment of the tenement house in which she had hitherto lived. There she remained for three weeks, lying on the bare floor, and existing on nothing but water from the tap. At last she gave herself up to the police, in a state of the utmost exhaustion, begging to be sent to a hospital, and this has been done.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

BERLIN, April 2.

Germany has adopted a new explosive to replace gunpowder.

Experiments which have been recently conducted show that the explosive possesses the characteristic of being smokeless, gives no recoil, and scarcely heats the guns.

It consists of a fatty substance, and explodes only when another substance is introduced. It is applicable to the existing Artillery and to rifles which, however, require modifying.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, April 2.

The *Temps*, in discussing the official correspondence pu blished in London regarding the Egyptian affairs, comments with much warmth on Lord Rosebery's despatch to Lord Cromer of 16th February.

The paper says that Great Britain assumes that France is engrossed in the Panama scandals, and, therefore, England has a free hand in Egypt, but forgets that Great Britain has to reckon with the Egyptians themselves.

THE ULSTER MEETINGS.

LONDON, April 3.

A party of Newcastle workmen has started to attend the Ulster meetings to protest against Home Rule.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, March 18.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

Sir A. P. MacDonnell takes over charge from Sir Charles Elliott on June 1.

Mr. Bosanquet will probably be appointed to officiate temporarily as First Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, consequent on Mr. G. R. Irwin's transfer to Jhallawar.

RECRUITS FOR THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Berger, Hongkong Regiment, has arrived at India from Hongkong on recruiting duty. He will visit all recruiting grounds in Northern India.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Major-General Sir Edward Collen, Military Secretary to the Government of India, left Calcutta on Monday night. He visits Bombay, Jubbulpore, and other military stations, arriving at Simla on the 14th instant.

THE BURMA-CHINA FRONTIER.

In connection with the negotiations between England and China regarding the Burma-Chinese frontier it may be stated that the British Government will on no consideration send tribute to China. A small Burmese mission with a few little presents will go not to Pekin but to the Governor of Yunnan.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

There is no truth, says the *Pioneer*, in the statement that has appeared in a Calcutta paper to the effect that the N.-W. P. Government has decided to institute prosecution against the officials of the Himalaya Bank.

LORD ROBERTS AT JEYPORE.

On Saturday morning Colonel Peacock took out Lord Roberts and party for pigsticking at Jeypore, and an excellent sport was obtained, six boar being accounted for before breakfast. In the afternoon his Excellency and Lady Roberts visited the Museum and the School of Art. Owing to the court being in mourning his Highness was unable to give a state banquet the same night to his Excellency as had been intended, but deputed Rao Bahadur Khanti Chunder Mookerji, his Prime Minister, to read aloud after dinner at the Residency a letter he had written to his honoured guest, to which Lord Roberts replied at great length. The Chief and party left Jeypore on Sunday afternoon for Jodhpore.

PESHAWAR NEWS.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Collett, having handed over to Brigadier-General Kinloch the Command of the Peshawar District, left, on Friday morning, by mail train for Bombay, *en route* to England. Nearly every officer in the station was present to say good-bye to General Collett, and they gave him a really good send-off, for it can have happened to but few men in so short a space of time to make themselves so generally and completely popular as General Collett has been at Peshawar, professionally and socially. The Bands of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the 28th Punjab Infantry paraded at the railway platform, the 28th Regiment playing "Auld Lang Syne" as the train left, and three hearty cheers being given by all present.

The Peshawar Spring Race Meeting has been arranged for the 6th and 8th instant, and the first entries are fair. The numbers and quality of ponies are large. A stable will come from Rawal Pindi and also from Nowshera.

Major Davies, Cheshire Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, has been invalided to England for six months. Major Roche officiates for him, pending the arrival of Colonel Clifford from Allahabad.

The harvest in the Peshawar Valley ought to be exceedingly good this year if there be no more rain. Peach trees are all in the fullest bloom, and the whole station is one mass of flowers.

The shop occupied by Mrs. Force, milliner at Peshawar, has been burnt, and all her stock completely destroyed. At the time the fire took place there were no Europeans on the premises which were in charge of two chowkidars. The loss is stated to be over Rs. 10,000, to which extent it is covered with insurance.

THE RESIDENT AT KASHMIR.

Colonel Barr, Resident at Kashmir, leaves Sialkote for Kashmir on 12th April.

SMALL-POX AT LAHORE.

During the month of January there were eighty-four deaths from small-pox at Lahore.

THE EXODUS TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Beresford, Dr. Fenn, Captain Brazier Creagh, Viscount Valletort, Viscount Milton, and Mr. F. Latimer left Calcutta, en route to Simla by a special train this evening. The departure was private, but there was a large gathering of officials at the station.

FIRE IN A JUTE PRESS.

On Saturday a fire broke out at the Strand Bank Press, and a couple of godowns, in which a large quantity of jute was stored were burned, while about 15,000 maunds of jute destroyed. This was the property of Mr. N. Dass, who claims a large amount of insurance on the material, which was valued at close on a lakh of rupees. It is probable that a magisterial inquiry will be held into the cause of the outbreak.

BOMBAY ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 3.

The Bombay Army Head-quarters will be established at Mahableshwar from the 10th instant.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 17.

OPEN-AIR EXERCISES.

"An Englishman's life often is one of labour, but his first impulse when free is to join in some sport." So said an English nobleman and a good sportsman many long years ago, and the words are more truthful and more full of point now-a-days than they were at the time they were written. The lot of the vast majority of men is to work, and that at such mental pressure or such physical speed in this age of rush that healthy and invigorating recreation becomes an absolute necessity. He who spends week in week out in the fresh air frequently finds rest and change in table or indoor pastimes, and he who toils from Monday until Saturday in factory, office, or warehouse, delights in the pure air and refreshing sunlight which expand the lungs, clear the brain, and restore buoyancy to the jaded frame. The English are peculiarly lovers of open-air exercises, and hence the popularity of cricket, football, and athletics. The advance of athletics in popular estimation is only equalled by the rapid development of Association football. Just as our public school men gave football to us, so the colleges and the public schools first set the fashion of what we broadly call athletics, by which I mean foot-racing, jumping, and kindred contests. We may not be always ready to recognise the fact, but like as the old schoolmen and the monasteries preserved much of the world's best literature for our reading and instruction, so the new schoolmen and the Universities have handed on to the present generation many of the most enjoyable recreations for our practice and physical education. Just let us trace the history of athletic sports. It will repay the trouble.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

The ancient Greeks recognised the importance of national athletic festivals, and the history of the world supplies no purer instances of keen contests for the sake of honour—and honour alone—than the Olympian games. The only qualification was that the competitors in running, wrestling, and the other contests should be Greeks either by birth or descent. The richest and the poorest, the cleverest and the most uncultivated, took part in the struggles. Cyon, a celebrated Athenian, ran against the very humblest in the footraces, and Alexander the Great vied with his subjects. And the prize was but a garland of wild olives! Many of our latter-day athletes would think little of such a decoration. By his victory the athlete earned never-fading kudos and priceless civic privileges. As we have gone to the ancients for much of our educational system, for our drawing out and training of the mind, I am surprised that we—an athletic nation—have not, until quite recently, more closely imitated the Olympian games. The jousts and the tourneys of the age of chivalry, and many old English sports, were not even a faint imitation of the Olympian games. Our modern athletic meetings and festivals more nearly approach to that high ideal of pure rivalry between men, irrespective of class. However, we must abandon the consideration of the dim and distant past, as applied to the present, and personally I can only express my astonishment at the fact that even early in the nineteenth century athletics were by no means fashionable. Eccentric sportsmen of those days occasionally performed astounding athletic feats for wagers. But that was all.

THE RISE OF ATHLETIC FESTIVALS.

The public schools, to which I have already referred, were the first to practise athletics with any regularity. Rugby, Harrow, Shrewsbury, Eton, and Cheltenham were in the van of the movement—especially Cheltenham—but up to the end of the half-century athletics were principally confined to schools and colleges. However, the ball had been set rolling, so to speak, and it has never stopped again. Schools and colleges founded sports, and on March 21, 1857, Cambridge University inaugurated an athletic festival. On March 28, Dublin University (Trinity College, Dublin) held a similar gathering, and in 1860 Oxford University followed suit. Early in the sixties some amateur festivals were arranged in London, but so far athletics were considered only suitable for boys. Indeed, any form of sport in which man met man was then tabooed by the staid and respectable. Men did not assist in the evolution of athletics as they might well have done, owing to the idea entertained in the best social circles that "it was not the thing." However, in 1864 the amateur athletic movement gained considerably on the fickle affections of the public, and I attribute the advance to the action of the Universities. For some time prior to the Boat Race of that year, Oxford and Cambridge had been talking of an athletic contest, and eventually the details were arranged. On Saturday, the 5th of March, 1864, at Christ Church cricket ground, Oxford, the first inter-University sports took place. The various contests ended in a tie. The occasion is memorable not merely for that singular result, but because R. E. Webster, (now Sir Richard Webster, the ex-Attorney-General) was among the representatives of Cambridge. This "function," as the society periodicals say, gave the necessary "tone" to amateur athletics, and from that day to this this recreative pursuit has been duly recognised. In connection with the celebrations of the ter-centenary of Shakspere, the Civil Service organised athletic sports for April, 1864. These, of course, were decided in London and considerably helped to increase the appreciation of athletics, for they were well attended. The second meeting of the Universities was on Fenner's ground, Cambridge, on March 25, 1865, when Sir Richard Webster and the Earl of Jersey sported the Light Blue colours, which were victorious in two-thirds of the events. Next year saw the formation of the London Athletic Club, which arranged its first meeting for February at Brompton Grounds, and in March, 1866, the first championship tournament, under the auspices of the newly-formed Amateur Athletic Club, attracted much notice. The competitors were chiefly 'Varsity men or public school boys and Civil Service officials. All this tended to establish athletics on a proper basis, and give it a high place in public estimation—especially as the inter-University sports were taken to London. Splendid athletic grounds were laid out, and governing bodies for the North, the Midlands, and other districts and departments of the sport sprang into existence. So many abuses crept in that governing executives were absolutely necessary. Athleticism is now universal throughout England. It is not by any means confined to this country, for the sport claims its votaries and supporters in America, Australia, and several Continental countries. We have our world's records and the lowering of the "figures" for any distance is recognised as an event of sufficient importance to be cabled and commentated upon in both hemispheres. This, briefly, and without elaboration is a sketch of the rise of athletics.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

And to what perfection have athletics been developed. Men are trained and practise with wonderful care and perseverance. The speed of a man is calculated to the fifth of a second—and really a fifth of a second means much in these matters. Sprint races are nothing more nor less than mad dashes of speed from start to finish. Thus when a runner covers 100 yards in 10secs., he travels at the rate of 30ft. a second—so that a fifth of a second means two yards, which is a very important distance in a sprint. Runners, however, who can "do even time" 100 yards in ten seconds are as rare as they are smart, and he who can "do inside evens" is a veritable "flyer." This is the jargon of the path. Not less astounding than the speed which has been developed is the staying power of other runners. To the uninitiated, to outsiders, if I may be allowed to use such a word, the very fact of running ten miles at anything like a pace, or compassing the same distance across country, taking hedge and ditch, is in itself perfectly appalling. These things are, however, accomplished by systematic training and discipline. These feats are the rewards of regularity and perseverance. Such discipline is a powerful antidote to over-indulgence, and if an athlete is to be successful on the grass or on the cinder track, whether as an amateur or a professional, he must practise self-control and steadiness. The only danger in athletics is that of too severe and prolonged training. This is injurious to the system, and it would be well if those of comparatively tender years would wait for the development and settlement of their frames before they tax their strength too highly.

MALPRACTICES.

Athletics, as I have previously hinted, is not without its abuses. There was betting at Oxford University sports so far back as 1865. The "Field," published at the time, referred to the fact that there was gambling, and personally I regret to say that betting on races has remained to this day and brought many other evils in its train. People who do not know very much about any form of sport have raved about betting on football, but this is as nothing compared with the money wagered on athletic contests. I deplore it for it has been the means of introducing very sham amateurism, of the arrangement of races, and other exceedingly objectionable practices, such as falsifying entry forms, selling prizes, and even running for bookmakers. Professionals, too, have been known to run as amateurs, and, indeed, these "talking horses," as amateur runners have been called, are frequently "peculiar" people in the sense that Bret Harte described the Heathen Chinee as "peculiar." Of course, any offenders who may be detected are very severely punished by the authorities, but so long as betting at athletic meetings is not suppressed these malpractices will never be prevented. Now just let me tell you a couple of anecdotes bearing on this matter.

BETTING AT ATHLETIC FESTIVALS.—TWO ANECDOTES.

Some "sports" were held, let us say, at a place we will christen Muttlebrough. The competitors turned out for a certain heat in the 120 yards' flat race handicap. The heat was unquestionably a very open affair, but it was thought that Smith, of Muttlebrough, would win if he was trying. The bookmakers awaited developments. They soon saw that Smith was a genuine candidate, for all his friends rushed to the "fielders," and placed their money on him. The bookmakers, therefore, knew that save for an accident Smith would be returned the winner of the heat. There was no mishap and Smith was left the victor. He gained that position so comfortably that the handicap was clearly his if he chose to struggle for it. When the men turned out for the final heat nobody wanted to invest any money on Smith. He was a "drug" in the betting market. There was, however, a great wish to pile every available "copper" on to—let us say Jones—and yet Jones was really no match for Smith. It was, therefore, apparent that Jones was to win the handicap. One bookmaker took every bet he could about Jones. He did this in such a fearless manner, perfectly regardless of the sum he would ultimately lose, that those in the inner circle wondered what he meant. However, at the last minute, the aforesaid bookmaker sent a special messenger hastly to Smith to tell him that there was a change in the situation and that he was to get home first at all hazards. Needless to say, Smith thought this was an order from "his party" and consequently he won, Jones being literally nowhere. The result was that the bookmakers had no money to pay out over Smith, who was not backed for a shilling. This is a scandalous state of affairs, but at any rate if bookmakers know that they are simply standing up to be "shot at" they have as much right to protect themselves by artifice as the competitors have to arrange races and throw dust in the eyes of both the public, betting men, and the officials. I do not mean to suggest that all amateurs are of this description. Happily that is not the case, but such events as I have related have happened and may occur again. I heard of another bookmaker who had been the victim of some of the rascally arrangements of these "amateurs." One day he attended a meeting, and it was evident that a particular runner had been selected to win the Mile Handicap—a very big event at the gathering. This bookmaker betted with the utmost freedom against the selected candidate, and his confidence was not misplaced, for two strangers finished first and second, and neither of them was "the selected candidate." It is an open secret among those who profess to know the inner working of this kind of thing that the "two strangers" were professionals who had been fraudulently entered by the bookmaker. Needless to say neither of the pair claimed his prize. They had served their master's purpose in another way. From these two experiences it will be seen that gross abuses exist at amateur athletic festivals. Still, despite these blots and blurs, athletics are to be commended. It would indeed be a marvellous system that was absolutely faultless.

THE FINAL FOR THE FOOTBALL CUP.

And so for the second time in the history of the National Association Football Cup, the final tie is to be played out of London. The first occasion was the re-played final tie between the Blackburn Rovers and West Bromwich Albion at Derby, 1886, and the second will be seen on the 25th instant, the ground selected being that of the Fallowfield Athletic Club. This enclosure, which is within easy reach of Manchester, can accommodate 68,000 people, and I hope that its resources will be taxed to the utmost. It is curious that the final tie and the great England and Scotland match should be decided on grounds more sacred to Rugby than Association football. But they are magnificent enclosures, for at Fallowfield 7,000 can be conveniently staged behind each goal. When Lancashire and Yorkshire met under Rugby rules at this venue, 30,000 people were present, and the place was not half-filled.

LORD ROBERTS' ARRIVAL.

The following notification was issued yesterday from the Military Department as a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary:—

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1893.

No. 176.—His Excellency General Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., Commander-in-Chief in India, is expected to arrive at the Church Gate Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, on the 7th instant, at 6 A.M. (Madras time).

2. A Guard of Honour to be furnished at the Station, where his Excellency will be received by—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Personal Staff.

Army Head Quarters Staff.

The Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District and the District Staff.

Heads of Military Departments at the Presidency.

Officers Commanding Corps belonging to the Garrison.

3. A salute will be fired by the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's arrival.

4. Full Dress to be worn by Officers.

No. 177.—His Excellency General Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R. A., Commander-in-Chief in India, will embark at the Apollo Bandar for England on the 8th instant under arrangements which will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

2. A Guard of Honour to be drawn up at the head of the Bandar, where His Excellency will be received by—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Personal Staff.

Army Head Quarters Staff.

The Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District and the District Staff.

Heads of Military Departments at the Presidency.

3. At the request of his Excellency General Lord Roberts the lining of the road with troops will be dispensed with.

4. A salute to be fired from the Saluting Battery on his Excellency General Lord Roberts leaving the Bandar.

5. Full Dress will be worn by Officers.

6. All necessary subsidiary instructions to be issued under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Winthrop's simple but striking narrative of the death of John Quincy Adams in the Capitol, which appears in the new number of "Scribner," will remind English readers of Copley's historical picture, known as "The Death of Chatham." The English Minister, however, was carried to his country seat, and there lingered for some weeks after this dramatic incident, whereas the great and venerated ex-President of the United States expired within the precincts of the House. Mr. Winthrop, who was at the time the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and an eye-witness of all that occurred, tells us that after some formal business, Mr. Adams rose from his seat with a paper in his outstretched hand, exclaiming, with more than his usual earnestness and emphasis, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" "The reiteration," says the narrator, "rings again in my ears as I write these words." Before he could add another syllable, the ex-President's hand fell to his side, and he sank upon the arm of his chair, only saved from dropping to the floor by being caught by the member nearest to him. An exclamation was almost instantly heard—"Mr. Adams is dying." Business was at once suspended. More than two hundred representatives were seen pressing forward toward their beloved and revered associate. "This is the end of earth," was heard from his lips, as he fell, or when he was placed on a little couch in the Rotunda, with the addition, "I am composed," or "I am content." But all signs of consciousness soon ceased, and here he lingered, entirely insensible until two days later, when he passed peacefully away.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, his Excellency Lord Harris left Bombay for his tour in Junagadh, by the s.s. Clive. His Excellency was accompanied by Lord Castlemain; Mr. S.W. Edgerley, Private Secretary; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer; and Capt. R. M. Poore, A.-D.-C. Exactly at 8 o'clock his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Lord Castlemain, Captain Fowle, Military Secretary, and Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., arrived at the Bunder, where a large number of gentlemen, including civil and military officers, had assembled in the pavilion to meet his Excellency. A guard-of-honour of hundred rank-and-file, belonging to the North Lancashire Regiment, was drawn up at the Bunder, under the command of Captain Davidson. As soon as his Excellency arrived the guard-of-honour presented arms. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour. Amongst those present at the Bunder were Sir John Hudson, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. A. Trevor, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. G. W. Vidal, Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. H. A. Acworth, and C. H. A. Hill, General Budgen, Messrs. J. C. Campbell, C.S.I., F. D. Little, C. T. Burke, and W. Drew, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Colonel W. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Messrs. W. G. Hughes, C. Chambers, and L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, Admiral Kennedy, Colonel Hilliard, Colonel Leach, Flag-Lieutenant Hickley, Colonel Pearse, Colonel Shortland, Colonel Forjett, Colonel Greig, Colonel Ryley, Colonel Empson, Colonel Scott, Colonel Firebrace, Major Rossetter, Major Hildebrand, Commander Black, Lieutenant Codrington, Lieutenant Humphrey, Archbishop Dalhoff, the Rev. Mr. Greig, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, Registrar. Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, &c. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency Lord Harris, Lord Castlemain, Mr. Edgerley, and Captain Poore embarked on board a Government steam-launch, and proceeded to R. I. M. S. Clive, which weighed anchor at 8-30 o'clock. As the steam-launch left the Bunder the usual salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Excellency, who is expected to reach Sussan, in Gir, at 10-15 o'clock, on Wednesday morning. His Excellency stops there until Monday, the 10th inst. when his Excellency will leave for Gondal. His Excellency opens the railway at Gondal on the 11th inst., and leaves for Porebunder the same evening. After staying a couple of hours at Porebunder, his Excellency will return to Bombay. The steamer conveying his Excellency and the Staff is expected to arrive at Bombay, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th inst. His Excellency leaves Bombay for Poona *en route* to Mahableshwar the same afternoon, at 2-30 o'clock, from the Victoria Terminus Station.

SHUT THE MINTS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see by the English papers that the Viceroy says that "if the Indian Mints were shut the rupee would appreciate." An old Indian friend here says to me: "Well, that is just what we want." But, indeed, Sir, the argument is not worth a button. India has at least 1,000 millions of rupees in circulation, and she coins yearly 100 millions or one-fortieth of an increase, and the real grievance is that there is a large profit in coining silver, and the profit is going into private pockets instead of into the Treasury where it would be equitably distributed amongst all. Now the Indian Treasury is in great difficulties, and when "an honest" way is pointed out to relieve these difficulties the Viceroy (undoubtedly acting under orders from London, where Mr. Gladstone, a fierce gold standard man, is in power) refuses to avail himself of it. I did not say "stop coining." I only say, "do as England does," that is, shut the mints to private persons, and if there is a profit in the coinage put that profit into the Indian Treasury. India is coining 100 millions of rupees yearly, and the "profit" in that has for a very long time been from thirty to forty millions yearly. If that profit went into the Indian Treasury would not the Treasury be so much better off? I think my suggestion was founded on common sense and in common justice. It was, shut the mints of India to private persons and let the Government buy silver in New York, and pay for it there with Indian produce, and put the profit on the coinage into the Indian Treasury. Now, 100 millions of rupees contain 34,370,000 ounces of "pure" silver. That silver could be bought just now in New York for 83½ cents per ounce or for 28,703,125 dollars, which at 4·867 would be 5,897,087 dollars, and that when coined into rupees would represent "in India" £10,000,000 or a profit of 4,102,913 dollars, all which (less expenses) is at present going into private pockets. I hope, Sir, that all the papers of India will take up this question, and work at it until they force it on the Government. Why should India be sacrificed because the British Ministry happens to be changed? If Gladstone and Harcourt were still in opposition and Salisbury, Balfour, Goschen, and Chaplin were still in office this matter could not be in the position it is. Why should English "party" politics affect India?—Yours, &c.,

Biarritz, March 14. G. A. HAIG.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A VICTORIA DRIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your reports on this case are grossly inaccurate and very unfair to me, and seeing that some time must elapse before the case is heard, I beg you will at least insert this letter.

The victoria-driver demanded more than his legal fare and refused to produce his book. I referred him to the police, and told him I would report him. He was then standing on the third and fourth steps from the ground, facing half-way round towards his horse, and I was standing one or two steps above him at full arm's length. I told him several times to go, and then took hold of the sleeve of his shoulder, and he turned to step down. He seemed to cross his legs and sat down either accidentally or purposely. There was nothing to indicate he was hurt, and I went to my bath. Two or three minutes after I was called to him and found his leg was broken. I at once fetched a European doctor and his leg was skilfully and carefully bandaged. A mattress was arranged for him across the seats of his victoria, and he was sent to the J. J. Hospital in charge of two of my servants. No violence, either of language or gesture, was at any time used. An accident has happened, which I very much regret, but the above are the facts.

In your issue of the 31st ultimo you state the man was taken to the hospital by the police. This leaves an inference open that I had assaulted him with such violence as to break his leg and then left him helpless until the police came to his assistance, and that he received no care or attention until it was discovered at the hospital that his leg was broken. Superintendent MacDermott did not arrest me; he asked me to attend at the Police Court which I did. You also state the date of the occurrence incorrectly.

In your issue of to-day you state that I opposed Superintendent MacDermott's application for a postponement. This is quite untrue. The man has made a complaint, and is entitled to have it investigated to ascertain whether it is true or false. It would have been both idle and improper for me to object to the man having full opportunity to bring his case forward. In addition it would be against my own interests. I desire the fullest possible investigation. The application which I did make was that the magistrate should go to the hospital and record fully the unfortunate man's statement. I made this application, saying that the written complaint to the police was totally untrue, and it was desirable that a full statement should be recorded before the man had had the opportunity of elaborating his story. If he tells a true one it would be fair to him to give him the earliest opportunity of doing so, if an untrue one it would be fair to me to let it be given forthwith. The learned Magistrate thought it was unnecessary for two reasons: (1) That he would not himself be present to hear the case; and (2) because the man had already made a statement to the police.

It is also quite untrue as you report that I stated to the Magistrate the victoria-driver, fearing he would be struck by me tried to squat (sic) down, but in doing so he fell down and sustained "the injuries." Nothing of the sort was mentioned. The victoria-driver did not fear he would be struck because there was no threat or indication of violence.—Yours, &c.,

H. J. RANDOLPH HEMMING.

April 3.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

In Thursday's Legislative Council the discussion of the Financial Statement was taken, and among those who contributed to the debate were Mr. Mackay, General Brackenbury, Dr. Lethbridge, Sir Griffith Evans and other Members.

The Hon'ble Dr. Lethbridge said:—"My hon'ble friend Sir David Barbour in his speech on the Budget last Thursday referred to the increase in expenditure caused by the fall in the rate of exchange and said 'The heavy fall in the rate of exchange has most seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India: their case cannot be put on one side much longer, and as matters now stand no remedy is possible which does not involve further increase of expenditure. With your Excellency's kind permission the representatives of the services in Calcutta had an opportunity given them of laying before your Lordship the extreme hardship that the fall in the gold value of the rupee was causing. Your Excellency's sympathetic reply, and the knowledge that the Government of India was not indifferent to the sufferings of its European servants, and was fully aware of the dangers likely to arise from this state of affairs, has had a reassuring effect on the services. Within the last few days his Excellency the Governor of Madras has received a similar deputation in that Presidency, and has echoed the kindly sentiments to which your Lordship had given expression in Calcutta. I would not have troubled the Council with any remarks on this important subject if I did not feel that from the position which I have for some years occupied in Bengal, and from my present position under the Government of India, I have had exceptional opportunities for observing the extent of the distress that now prevails among the Europen servants of your Excellency's Government in the more remote districts of the mofussil. It is on behalf of the officers working on small salaries in the mofussil stations, often completely isolated from their countrymen and cut off from all chance of receiving sympathetic advice and assistance, that I ask the Council's indulgence for taking up its time in again referring to this subject. As an officer ordinarily residing at the headquarters of the Government, I have, as might be expected, been the recipient of much information on this subject. It is natural that these mofussil officers should take advantage of such an opportunity for discussing their hopes and fears and the misery of their position under the present circumstances. It has often been said, and with perfect justice, that the European officers working in immediate contact with the people are the backbone of the service. On their high moral tone and the faithful discharge of their duties, often under most trying circumstances, depends the well-being of this great Empire. I have no hesitation in saying that the strain which is felt throughout the services at the present time is felt with the greatest intensity by these European servants of your Excellency's Government. I look upon a disheartened service as a positive danger to the country, and I conceive it to be the duty of every man, even at the risk of being accused of acting from interested motives, to lose no opportunity in enlightening public opinion where such grave issues are concerned. I have been told on good authority that it would take more than a crore of rupees annually to compensate the services to any appreciable extent for the losses they are now incurring by the depreciation of the rupee. If this is the case, it only shows the magnitude of the burden which the European servants of your Excellency's Government have borne, and are still called upon to bear. My Lord, if the expenditure of a crore of rupees is necessary to maintain the services in a high state of efficiency and integrity, it is my honest opinion that the ends of justice and sentiment should, quite apart from country's consideration, and as a purely business matter, unhesitatingly pay this price and take steps to obtain the necessary funds."

Mr. Stevens, who dwelt on the position of the services as affected by the fall in silver, concluded his remarks by saying that though it was admitted in the Financial Statement that their case cannot be put on one side much longer in the Estimates themselves, it did not appear that any provision had been made for meeting the expenditure on this ground. "I am given to understand," said Mr. Stevens, "that this fact has caused serious disappointment and apprehension. It is impossible for any one, even while regarding his own personal interests, to overlook the gravity of the difficulties which now press upon the Finance Member, and believe that those who have borne their trouble (to use your Excellency's gracious words) with dignity and patience in the past, would not now, though these troubles are becoming [illegible] and more grievous desire to embarrass Government by asking for a definite assurance. I shall [illegible]; but I venture to hope that the absence of any provision in the Budget does not necessarily imply that the consideration of remedies for the distress which has been so amply acknowledged is abandoned even for the immediate future."

Sir Griffith Evans directed his attention to the Famine Insurance Fund, the military expenditure and the cost of the India Office. His indictment against the excessive expenses in the departments under the Secretary of State was a very severe one, and his humorous allusions to the redundant senior clerks, and the allowance of two housemaids to every Member of Council, were very telling.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao criticised the receipts gained from registration.

General Brackenbury replied to Sir Griffith Evans on the question of military expenditure, arguing that the increase had been only four lakhs in the last nine years; and Sir P. Hutchins replied to Mr. Chentsal Rao on the registration question.

The Lieutenant-Governor dealt with matters connected with judicial officers in Bengal.

Mr. Mackay said:—"My Lord, it is to be regretted that the first Budget Statement submitted to this Council under the rules lately introduced by your Excellency should by the force of unfortunate circumstances, so far as many points are concerned, be little more than a temporary document. This being so, it would serve no good end to occupy the time of Hon'ble Members by entering upon a discussion of items of projected ways and means which, from the nature of things, can be regarded in a great measure, only as tentative figures.

"Apart from the question of ways and means, however, the submission of the Budget has been accorded a special and peculiar interest owing to the eloquent, comprehensive, lucid and exceedingly impressive speech with which it was introduced, and the situation, explained by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour. It was impossible to listen to the Hon'ble Member as he addressed this Council a week ago without being more than ever convinced that the country has been fortunate indeed in having had at her financial helm, during the past five years, a man with the matured judgment, experience and caution of the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, and I believe all Hon'ble Members must have felt, as I did, when he alluded to the fact that this would be the last statement which he would lay before this Council, that it is an unqualified misfortune that he should be leaving the country so soon, just at this critical juncture, when we are more than ever in need of his guiding hand.

"The public, as the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour said, were prepared for the two serious deficits which he announced, but I venture to think they were scarcely prepared to find that the Government would not be in a position to frame its Budget for the coming year in a manner which would meet these deficits and prevent their recurrence.

"It is a great disappointment to find that ten months have passed since the proposed change of standard was pressed upon the Government of India and upon the Secretary of State, and that the question still remains unsettled, thereby further impairing the Indian Exchequer and doing nothing to alleviate the anxiety of the public.

"I gather from the general tenor of the Budget and from the preceding Budgets produced by the Hon'ble Member, that there is now in reality only one permanent and grave cause for anxiety in connection with the Indian finances, that cause being the fall in the gold value of silver. Of the four uncertain factors which have hitherto affected the finances, three may be said to have been practically eliminated. War is still doubtless a contingency which may any day become a certainty, but the effective, though costly, measures for the increase and efficiency of the Army, which have been taken since 1885, have to a great extent ensured the country against a calamitous reverse, and it is certain that if war overtook us, though the strain might for a time be severe, it would be nothing more than temporary in its effects.

"Against famine we have also now been insured to such an extent, by the spread of railways and canals, that we may fairly dismiss from our minds the apprehension that we shall see anything approaching in intensity, and difficulty of relief, the famines which used to overtake the country down to the year 1878.

"The third uncertain factor, opium, has now taken what may be called a subsidiary place in the revenue sources of the Empire; the net revenue has fallen since 1881 from nearly 8¼ crores to 5 crores—a decline of something like 40 per cent., and it must be recognised that the time is not far distant when the revenue will be still further reduced. Meanwhile, with the decline of the opium revenue the flctuations are of less importance in the point of view of the Budget than they were when it formed a very much larger proportion of the total revenue of the State.

"But, while these three uncertain factors have lost very much of the importance which they once possessed, the advantage which would have resulted to the Indian finances has been more than neutralised by the fourth factor of loss by exchange, which, small in the beginning, has gradually grown larger until now it is, as Sir David Barbour says, a dominating factor in the finances of the country.

"It is manifestly impossible to set our house in order, impossible to produce a Budget which will reasonably approach to accuracy, as long as this disturbing element is allowed to override and swallow up every provision made for the necessities of the State.

"Sir David Barbour still holds the opinion that the best solution of the currency question would be found in an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as full legal tender, and I think no one will be found to deny that, from an Indian point of view at any rate, this would undoubtedly be the best remedy. But it is vain and futile now to cling to the hope that such an agreement will be made for at least a generation to come, and I gather it is the opinion of Sir David Barbour that it would be unwise to further defer action for the regulation of our Currency system till such time as bimetallism will solve the problem.

"The recent Conference at Brussels showed that several nations were opposed unconditionally to the restoration of silver to its ancient position of full legal tender, and that others who were inclined to the restoration of silver absolutely refused to move unless Great Britain gave the lead and went the whole way with them. Early this month the discussion and division in the House of Commons proved that Great Britain would do nothing of the kind, and we have therefore before us three facts: 1st, that several nations will under no circumstances join the agreement at all; 2nd, that other nations will do so only on condition of Great Britain adhering in full to the agreement; 3rd, that Great Britain positively declines to join in any agreement whatever which would be acceptable to the other nations. Under these circumstances we must regard the question of international agreement as altogether outside the sphere of practical politics, and must make up our minds to do as all other civilised nations have done, that is, take independent action. Let us look, my lord, at the position into which we have drifted solely owing to our silver standard. We are obliged to curtail expenditure on useful public works. We are literally starving the servants of the Government, and thereby impairing the efficiency of the administration, and we are casting about for new sources of revenue at a time when we ought rather to be engaged in discussing the repeal of unnecessary taxation. The country has now been free from any great calamity for the past 12 or 13 years, the revenue continues to increase, and yet expenditure increases in a far greater raito, and we are unable to make both ends meet, simply because we choose to retain as a standard of value a metal which has now been discarded as a standard by practically the whole civilised world.

"I remember a few months ago it was argued, in reply to the suggestion that India should change her standard, that Russia was a factor, and that she would benefit in her competition with Indian wheat if India changed to gold. Within the last few days, however, Russia herself has closed her mints to the free coinage of silver and has placed the rouble on a gold basis. And, speaking of wheat export, it may be within the recollection of hon'ble members that considerable stress was laid upon the supposed advantage which India gained through her silver standard in selling her wheat in the markets of Europe. I freely admit that at first sight the condition of things twelve months ago was calculated to give the impression that the low rate exchange which ruled in 1891 must have had something to do with the unprecedented export of 1,500,000 tons of wheat which marked that year. In the year just ended, however, we have had lower exchange, lower freights and probably as much wheat available for export as in 1891, and our shipments have fallen off by almost one-half. The theory that low exchange stimulates exports has, I believe, now been generally abandoned, and a study of the wheat export statistics combined with ruling rates of exchange for a number of years past, including 1892, will, I believe, have the effect of finally discrediting the mischievous theory.

"It has been urged that the proper course for India is to remain a silver country and to go on re-adjusting her fiscal system till silver finds its natural level. But, my lord, there would seem to be no natural level for silver. In 1891 we had an outturn of of 144,463,000 ounces, while in 1892, with a much lower price than that which ruled the previous year, we have had an output of 152,119,000 ounces. Those who told us a year ago that the low price then prevailing would speedily curtail production are now forced to admit, as even the Economist does, in its issue of 4th [illegible] received by yesterday's mail, that the fall in pric[illegible] had the effect of stimulating production.

"The only mints in the world now open to the [illegible] coinage of silver are those of Mexico and India. [illegible] gards Mexico, the silver coined there is the pro[illegible] the country, and the coinage is practically the [illegible] ing of a trademark on pieces of silver to admit [illegible] exportation to China and Eastern Asia. We [illegible] other hand, allow every producer of silver in [illegible] to throw his production into this country, and [illegible] it into rupees, with which we are obliged to meet our gold obligations, though the rupees are every day declining in their gold value. We refuse to receive gold at our mints, and we hesitate to adopt a gold standard—a position which is as illogical as it is untenable, and I sincerely trust that it may soon be terminated.

"Sir David Barbour says that at this juncture the proper course is to await the decision of the Home authorities on the Currency question before adopting measures which must necessarily be of a stringent and exceptional nature with the object of re-establishing an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, requiring the imposition of heavy taxation or a large reduction of expenditure, or even both, and he hopes that the Indian public will acknowlege the difficulties of the present position, and will not press for a hasty decision or the inconsiderate adoption of measures which must, from the very nature of the case, prove to be either inadequate or unnecessary. I feel perfectly sure that the Indian public will fall in with the wishes of the hon'ble member, at any rate so far as not to press for the imposition of additional taxation! But I do not feel so confident that the country will be inclined to accept the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee without demur, should it be against us and should it involve us in further overwhelming imposts.

"Sir David Barbour, I observe, has confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of its people, and while he admits that the task of establishing, securing and maintaining the integrity of the financial position of India in the event of our continuing on a silver basis may be heavy one, he considers it will be our plain and obvious duty to address ourselves as best we may to fulfilling the task. Now, my lord, I have, like Sir David Barbour, great confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of the people. I should be perfectly willing to bear my share of burdens imposed in view of real emergency and for the common weal; the emergency, however, which is staring us and the face, is not real one, but is of our own creation, in the crippling of our resources and the grinding of our industry by taxation will not remove the evil. The evil will present itself again with every further decline in the rupee, and the operations of crippling and grinding will have to be repeated indefinitely. I do not think the country will calmly consent to taxation which will be applied to no useful purpose, and which will be as great a loss to the people as if the money extracted from them were taken out to sea in one of my steamers and cast into the Bay of Bengal.

"It would have been interesting if Sir David Barbour could have given us some indication of the resources and industries to which the fresh taxation can be applied—taxation to yield, say, an additional 10 crores of rupees. It seems to me that if we decide to continue on a silver basis and England decides to retain us as a dependency, before many years are over one-half of our population will be engaged in the occupation of collecting taxes for the State, while the time and intelligence of the other half will be devoted to devising means to avoid the payment. I believe I shall not be without the mark if I say that those who watch the progress of affairs in India most attentively are fast coming to the conclusion that the depreciation in the value of the Indian Currency is beginning to press with serious effect upon the poorer classes of the population, and this is a phase of the question which should not be longer disregarded, but should attract the gravest attention of the Government not only in this country, but in England. If, therefore, it should unfortunately happen that Lord Herschell's Committee and the Secretary of State are not inclined to permit this country to adopt the much-needed reform of her standard so as to bring herself within the pale of civilization, I trust that the Government of India will insist on being furnished with the fullest and most cogent reasons for inaction, and that they will not quietly accept the verdict, if it be against their own convictions; but that they will continue to press upon the Secretary of State the fact that this country can never hope to settle down to a period of assured internal peace and financial prosperity, nor can her resources be properly developed, until such time as she has secured a standard of value which is common to that of England!"

His Excellency the Viceroy said: "It will, I daresay, have struck hon'ble members that the situation with which the Government of India finds itself confronted is not a bad illustration of what is sometimes spoken of as the irony of events. It is certainly not a little mortifying to us that upon this, the first, occasion when the discussion of the Financial Statement has taken place as a matter of right under the provisions of the Act of last year, we should be driven to lay before the Council so discouraging as account of our finances, and to add the admission that for the present, it is beyond our power to describe the means by which we can hope to extricate ourselves from the difficulties and embarrassments which surround us. How much pleasanter it would have been if the hon'ble financial member had been able to tell you of overflowing coffers, or, if they were, for the moment, less full than we could have wished, to explain to you the measures by which he looked forward to re-filling them in a suitable manner. I can assure my hon'ble colleagues that, if the suspense and uncertainty through which we are passing are trying to the public, they are not less trying to us.

"The Budget which my hon'ble friend laid upon the table last week is, I cannot help thinking, the most striking object lesson in Indian Finance which has yet been given to the world. My hon'ble friend reports to us that in two years the fall in exchange has added to our liabilities a sum exceeding four crores of rupees, a strain which he has said with truth our finances are at present unable to bear. We find ourselves compelled to restrict as closely as possible our expenditure upon those useful works on which this country depends to so much for the development of its vast resources, and we are within a measurable distance of new taxation, the amount and incidence of which it is impossible to foretell, but which, if we are driven to impose it, will certainly be of an onerous kind. We are threatened with all these misfortunes, not because we have plunged the country into war, not because we have recklessly undertaken new expenditure, but because our medium of exchange is one the value of which is liable to violent and unforeseen fluctuations, which we are entirely unable to control. It struck me, when the hon'ble member was delivering his speech last Thursday, that nothing could have given more point to what he said as to this part of his case than his announcement that in the interval of time between the compilation of the estimates and their submission to this Council, the further fall which had taken place was sufficient, if maintained throughout the year, to add Rx. 700,000 to our expenditure. There has, I am glad to say, since been some recovery, but the fact is none the less worthy of attention.

"My hon'ble friend is, I am afraid, but too well justified by the facts when he regards our position with grave apprehension. Not that, under ordinary circumstances, a deficit in an Indian Budget is necessarily a cause for very serious alarm. A country which has contracted large sterling liabilities, and which has to meet them from revenue collected in silver, cannot expect to adjust the income and expenditure of each year that passes, with close precision. If these fluctuations were of an ordinary kind, if there were a reasonable prospect that an oscillation in one direction would be followed by an oscillation in another, we might well be content to find that one year with another, our average income balanced our average expenditure during a term of years. Judged by this criterion, our financial history during the last four years is satisfactory enough. The hon'ble financial member would be able to show that, taking the first four years of his own term of office as Financial Minister, he has had a net surplus of Rx. 5,686,000, an amount which would cover any deficit with which we can conceivably be confronted in his fifth year. Unfortunately for us, however, it is impossible to limit the question in this manner. We have to consider, not so much the years which are past and gone, as those which lie immediately ahead of us, and, if we look forward to these, there can be no doubt that we have cause for serious alarm. There is absolutely nothing to show that the rapid fall in the gold value of the Rupee has yet come to an end. Indeed all the probabilities point the other way, and we should remember that with each further fall, our difficulties increase at a progressive rate. To make my meaning clear, I may explain that, whereas a fall of one farthing in the gold value of the Rupee, when exchange is at 1s. 6*d*., involves a loss to the Government of India of 29½ lakhs, a similar fall, when exchange is at 1s. 4*d*., means a loss of 37¼ lakhs, while, if the same fall takes place at 1s. 2*d*., the loss rises to no less a sum than 48¾ lakhs. No re-adjustments of taxation can keep pace with such a downward progress as this.

"It is this prospect, and this alone, that makes the outlook so alarming. In other respects I believe the financial position of this country to be perfectly sound, and, as Sir G. Evans has pointed out, there are not wanting hopeful elements in the situation. Our total indebtedness is not great, and the larger part of it has been incurred upon useful works, for which the State obtains a fair return, or which may, at all events, be regarded as valuable assets. We have been extremely careful to avoid reckless borrowing, and we have indeed, as General Brackenbury has truly said, met out of ordinary revenue many liabilities which in other countries would have been provided for out of borrowed capital. Our land revenue has, as the hon'ble financial member has shown, risen steadily in spite of somewhat adverse circumstances, and it will continue to rise, our income from railways is progressive, and the gradual development of our commercial lines will, I feel no doubt, add still further to our resources.

"The larger expenditure which has taken place during recent years upon special Defences should in the course of the next two years come to an end, and our Military Budget will be thereupon relieved of some 40 or 50 lakhs per annum.

"These accessions of wealth would, in all probability, counterbalance the gradual fall in our revenue from Opium, a revenue which is threatened both by Chinese competition and by political influences, but for the continued fall in the gold value of the Rupee. It is, however, melancholy to reflect that although we now take Rx. 25,000,000 of land revenue from the people of India, instead of the Rx. 21,000,000 which we received 20 years ago, the larger sum if tens of Rupees be in each case converted into sovereigns at the price of the day, represents only £15½ millions, instead of the £19½ millions, for which the smaller sum was interchangeable in the seventies.

"The same falling off has taken place in the gold value of our receipts from other kinds of taxation; the taxpayers' contribution measured in Rupees increased steadily, but measured by the standard made use of by the countries with which two-thirds of our business is transacted, the standard in which one-third of our own liabilities have to be met, it has shrunk below the level at which it stood in the seventies; and if the United States or America were to discontinue their purchases of silver, and a further fall in the gold value of the Rupee were to follow, none of the resources which I have indicated would enable us to meet the catastrophe in which we should for the moment be involved.

"It would not surprise me to find that we are asked, under these circumstances, why we do not take the public into our confidence and tell them, at least hypothetically, in what manner we believe that we might extricate ourselves from a position of so much anxiety. I must, however, express my entire concurrence in the view of the hon'ble financial member, when he told the Council that it would be idle for us to disclose the nature of the remedies to which we may be driven to resort, until we have been made aware of the decision of the Home authorities in regard of the Currency question. It is conceivable that the effect of that decision may be to give early, if not immediate, relief to our finances. Upon the other hand, if that relief is not obtained the situation will probably remain as it is. If it is not improved, it will, bad as it now is, probably change for the worse—perhaps a good deal for the worse—and no conjectures which we can make will help us to guage beforehand the dimensions of the difficulty which might then confront us. That we should, in this event, have to raise large sums by taxation does not admit of a doubt. How large they will be, we have no means of judging, and we cannot, therefore, say how they might best be raised. Hon'ble members and the public generally are perfect well aware of the sources to which the Government of India is able to look for an increase of revenue, but it would be not only useless but mischievous to discuss projects for new taxation at a moment when we are in ignorance of the amount of revenue which we should require in order to restore financial equilibrium.

"I have only one observation to add upon this subject, which is, that should we find it necessary during the present summer to resort to new taxation in order to meet the deficit, we do not think it would be consistent with our duty to legislate for the purpose at Simla, and we should, therefore, in the event which I have contemplated, not hesitate, if necessary, to call the Council together again at Calcutta for a special Session. Whether this course will, or will not be necessary, is absolutely out of our power to determine at the present time."

The Viceroy then turned to discuss the subject of military expenditure :—

"With reference to the question of our Military expenditure, I need add very little to what has been so well and clearly said by the hon'ble military member. That expenditure has, no doubt, increased during recent years.

"I am, however, far from believing that the increase which has taken place necessarily convicts the Military authorities of extravagance. The hon'ble military member was able to show that, here also, the fall in exchange has laid upon us a continually increasing burden. Since 1887-88 the Military estimates have been increased by no less a sum than Rx. 360,000 owing to this cause.

"Again, there has, undoubtedly, been a considerable expenditure due to the fact that more regard is paid to the comfort and well-being of our troops than formerly. I have no doubt that this money has been well spent, 'well and wisely spent,' as Sir G. Evans has said, upon the improvement of the Army. We know that great difficulty is found in obtaining suitable recruits owing to the competition of other professions, and, unless we pay, feed, clothe, and house our men properly, we shall find it impossible to attract to the ranks the proper class of soldier, either Native or British.

"Besides this, additional expense is constantly imposed upon us owing to alterations in the equipment and armament of the troops. If a new rifle is invented, or a new kind of ammunition adopted for the rest of the Army, we cannot refuse to adopt it for the Army of India. This is not, I think, entirely due to the influence of the 'enthusiastic soldiers,' to whom Sir G Evans referred : I think there are many enthusiastic civilians who would loudly complain of us if we were to refuse to furnish our soldiers with the most improved arms and equipment.

"Nor must it be forgotten that of late years, our Military liabilities have very greatly increased, partly owing to the near approach of Russia on our western frontiers, partly because, by the annexation of Upper Burma, a great addition has been made both to the British Empire and to that fringe of unsettled country which adjoins our frontier, and within which we are obliged to maintain some kind of order, not from a desire to interfere gratuitously with those independent tribes of whom Sir G. Evans spoke, but for the protection of our settled districts. My hon'ble friend seemed to be under the impression that in such cases we were inclined to take advantage of the high state of preparedness of our Army in order to lunch our troops upon these fruitless operations. All I can say is that I can testify to the reluctance of the Military authorities to allow their regular troops and their transport animals to be used in small bodies in this remote places, and I am under the impression that in the recent operations on the Kachin frontier, which I think my hon'ble friend must have had in his mind, the columns employed consisted mainly of Military Police.

"It is no doubt, *prima facie*, very serious that the 1893-94 estimates should show an increase over the Budget of 1892-1893. But the increases of expenditure which have been forced upon us by circumstances, which we are absolutely powerless to control, amount to a larger sum than that by which the Military Budget for 1892-93 has been exceeded. The increase in the estimates amounts, excluding expeditions, to 54½ lakhs; the increase in the obligatory expenditure to which I have referred exceeds that sum. Of the increase, no less than 24 lakhs are due to the fall in exchange, while 7½ lakhs are due to the rise of prices; and 8 lakhs to fluctuations, which may be described as automatic, and which we are quite unable to regulate.

"It is, therefore, beyond our power to prevent the expenditure of 1893-94 from exceeding that of 1892-93, except by insisting upon very large retrenchments, which it would be impossible to carry out suddenly, and which, if they could be carried out, would seriously impair the efficiency of our Army.

"Again, it should be remembered that out of the total of Rx. 15,700,000 shown in the Military estimates for 1893-94, about Rx. 12,000,000 are for the pay, food, and pensions of the Army. Large economies in Military expenditure can, I believe, only be effected by cutting down the numbers of the Army, or by diminishing its pay, or by depleting our reserves of stores. A diminution of the pay of the Army is out of the question. We shall be fortunate if we are not compelled to increase it before we are much older. I should be sorry to be a party to the depletion of our reserves of stores, and I trust that such a course will never find favour. It seems to follow that, if India is unable to bear the present Military expenditure, we shall have to consider whether the strength of the Army is greater than is absolutely necessary for the safety of the country. I for one am not prepared to admit this.

"I therefore greatly doubt whether we shall find it possible to make large reductions in our Military expenditure, although we must do all in our power to resist further attempts to increase it. Two years hence our special Defences will, as I said just now, it is to be hoped, be completed, and our Military expenditure thereby reduced by some 50 lakhs per annum. We shall spare no pains to economise in other directions, but I wish to avoid holding out expectations which we may be unable to fulfil. I can, however, assure the Council that the Government of India desires, as earnestly as Sir G. Evans does, to avoid a recurrence of exceptional expenditure on expeditions or any other military objects, the necessity of which is in any degree open to question.

"There is one other matter as to which I must add a few words. It is that to which referrence has been male by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens and the Hon'ble Dr. Lethbridge. I am not at all surprised that they should have mentioned it, or that they should have reminded the Council of the grievous hardship to which European officers in the Services of the Government of India have lately been subjected, owing to the rapid fall of exchange which has taken place during the last two years. Nor have I any complaint to make of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens' account of what passed when, at the end of January, I had the honour of receiving at Government House a deputation from the Services. I then stated that the Secretary of State had left us in no doubt as to the sympathy with which Her Majesty's Government regarded their case. I said that we could not expect the sufferers to tolerate, for an indefinite period, the distress which they had borne with so much self-command for some time past, and I expressed my hope that the time was approaching when we should be able to meet in a just and reasonable manner the claims which the deputation had urged upon me. When I uttered these words I certainly expected that by the time the Budget Statement would be made, the suspense to which I referred would have been terminated, and I looked forward to including in our Financial arrangements for the coming year suitable provision, either of a temporary or permanent character, to meet the case of the Services. I feel no doubt that those expectations were shared by our officers, and that it was generally, and I must say not unreasonably, expected that the Budget Statement would contain some specific engagement as to their case. If no provision has been made by my hon'ble friend I trust that the omission will not be regarded as an indication that we desire to shirk the question, or to postpone its consideration for a day longer than we can help. As a matter of fact, the Government of India has, since the deputation was received, submitted to the Secretary of State specific proposals with this object, and suggested to him that provision for meeting those proposals should be made in the Budget.

"I have been authorised by his Lordship to make public in his own words the reasons for which he has found it impossible to sanction the necessary provision being made in the Budget. He telegraphed to us on the 7th of March as follows :—"I greatly regret losses fallen on European officers, and am prepared to give consideration to any measures suggested by you for remedying grievances which you represent, but it is impossible to determine what measures should be taken, apart from the questions now before me with respect to the Currency, decision upon which cannot be much longer delayed but which cannot be expected before the Budget.'

"That is how the case of Services stands and I think it will be evident to hon'ble members that it is beyond our power, for the present, to do more than has been already done."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong March 15th, is thus summarised :—There has not been much doing in the market during the past fortnight. Prices have kept steady, though dealers have not failed to try the market with some low offers but holders, in sympathy with the unchanged attitude of the Bombay market, have remained obdurate in their demands for prices equal at least to cost of replacing, and as advices from Yunan and other consuming provinces, instead of proving discouraging, have rather been potential for steadier rates and a greater range of demand, any significant falling off in prices has simply been out of question. Dealers consequently, not having found any variation in prices in their favour, have had no inducement for purchasing more than the moderate amount of 5,300 bales during the interval, still they have been very much helped by the steady feeling generally prevalent to go in largely for clearances from recent importations of about 17,000 bales which have arrived during the period mostly in fulfilment of forward transactions, and it is very evident that, as soon as they will ease themselves of their time-contracts, they will go in for fresher indents on a large scale in anticipation of enhancement in demand probable at about this time of the year both from the Northern and from the South-western markets. Sales comprise about —

1,450	bales of No.	20	sold at	77 to 82½
800	„ „	16	„	74 to 80
900	„ „	12	„	70 to 77
2,000	„ „	10	„	65 to 78½
150	„ „	8/6	„	66 to 68

leaving about 16,000 bales unsold in stock.

In Shanghai, as the port of Tientsin was open for traffic and about 8,000 bales were directed thereto by the first batch of steamers, a fair amount of inquiry subsisted for No. 20, as also, according to their proportion, for Nos. 16 and 10, and sales transpired to the extent of 5,000 bales with a rise of tael ¼ to ½ in prices. Unsold stock is estimated there at 14,000 bales. On the opening of Newchwang shortly a further increase in demand is anticipated.

In Japan dealers are badly in want of goods, but apprehending a decline they refuse to pay the prices demanded by holders, and so not a single transaction is reported to have transpired.

LORD WENLOCK AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Our telegram column a few days ago contained intimation of the reception by Lord Wenlock of a deputation on the subject of the depreciated rupee and the reply of his Excellency. Detailed reports of the speeches of Mr. Le Fanu, who introduced the deputation, and his Excellency's reply are given below, pressure on our space having prevented us giving them earlier :—

Mr. H. Le Fanu said : "May it please your Excellency,—We have asked you to receive us to-day for many reasons. The long delay in taking action on the representation of the services, and of the Viceroy himself, is causing great anxiety and bitterness amongst those who have been so long silent under their admitted grievances, and who have been so moderate, both as to the concessions asked for, and the mode of asking for them. The recent announcement that for the present the furlough pay of the services generally, and the very trifling remittances allowed to military officers, will be fixed at 1s. 4½d. has created apprehension that this is the measure of concession which will be allowed to the services. The disposal of our case has been first postponed for the Brussels Conference, and again for the report of the Herschell Committee. The first has been a fiasco, and, so far as we are informed, the latter are unable to agree. We consider it to be a lamentable error that the special grievances of the public services should be mixed up with the currency question, for the one in no way depends on the other. We have waited for more than twenty years, expecting, each year, that the Government of India, in its Financial Statement, would make some reference to, and provide a remedy for the sufferings of its servants; but except in 1886, when to provide a remedy for falling Exchange our already atrophied incomes were further depleted by an income tax, no reference of any kind, not even a word of generous sympathy, has been uttered on the subject until the 31st of January this year. On that day the long silence was broken, and his Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Calcutta deputation left nothing, so far as words go, to be desired. Our grievances have been admitted, and, with due official reserve, we have been led to hope that Government will " meet, in a just and reasonable manner, the claims which" we " have so temperately preferred." One of our objects in approaching your Excellency to-day is to express our gratitude to his Excellency Lord Lansdowne for the sympathetic attitude assumed towards the public services on that occasion, and to request that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to him the best thanks of those serving Her Majesty in the Madras Presidency for the same. It is our wish to take Government fully into our confidence regarding the same, and, to this end, we place in your Excellency's hand extracts from two memoranda, which have been drawn up for the information of our Committee in London, regarding the grievances of the services. Our trust is that your Excellency, who can communicate personally with the Secretary of State, will give us your full support; for though the loyalty of the services is such that it would be difficult to strain it to breaking point, it cannot be in the interests of good administration that the general Executive of a great Empire should be filled with despair. As to furlough, we ask that the rupee, which, when most of those now present came to India, was worth two shillings, may, to the extent of our further allowances, be worth 1s. 9d. We also ask that we may be allowed to remit one-half of our salaries to Europe at 1s. 9d. Individuals who came to India under special prospectuses have preferred claims for compensation in other ways, but with their cases we shall not trouble your Excellency. We would beg of your Excellency to observe that, in praying that we be permitted to remit one-half our pay to England at 1s. 9d., the services have preferred no claims regarding the other half. Let us take the case of an officer whose salary is Rs. 1,000 a month. Half of that at the present rate of Exchange is only worth £30-4-2. The other half at 1s. 9d. would be worth £43-15. The two together would amount to only £73-19-2; or about £27 less than £100, which, when most of us came to India, was officially stated to be the value of Rs. 1,000 Supposing Exchange to fall, as is probable, in the early future to 10d. the value of Rs. 1,000 half at 1s. 9d., and the other half at 10d., would be only £64-11-8, or nearly £36 less than £100, which was quoted as the equivalent of Rs. 1,000 when most of us came to India. At the present rate of Exchange Rs. 1,000 is equal to £60-8-4; so that, should Exchange fall to 10d., we would only be the better, by the concession now asked for, by £4-3-4 per Rs. 1,000, than we are at present. If Exchange should fall below 10d. by a trifle, the services will then be exactly where they are at present. Whether any further relief would then be asked for is not a question on which this deputation need now touch.

Now, your Excellency, the expenses of living in India, and the expenses of a second establishment in Europe, are, for the Indian officer, much more than one not conversant with facts would generally suppose. Your Excellency can easily satisfy yourself as to the cost of the former. Lord Roberts, in his note on the subject of Exchange to the Viceroy, supposes that " with the most rigid economy " an officer of the rank of Major can live on Rs. 300 a month. This is a physical impossibility. In the Presidency town it is difficult for an officer of that rank to live on less than Rs. 500 a month, and, without any serious extravagance, his expenses may run to Rs. 700 a month. In the mofussil possibly, with rigid economy, he might live, as a single man, on Rs. 400 a month. Lord Roberts supposes that this officer's wife, two sons and a daughter, can live on £406 a year in England. This is not possible. Lord Roberts says nothing of the cost of a passage home for the family. Children must be educated. Even at a remote school in Aberdeen, so much as £180 a year is asked for a boy boarding in one of the Master's houses. At a Crammer's the charge for the three terms, of less than nine months, are £278. Besides this the boy wants books and clothes, travelling expenses and pocket money, and has to be kept somewhere for the remaining three months of the year. A single boy may cost as much as £350 a year. A girl at a good school will cost from £150 to £200 a year. The officer's wife going home has to set up house, of which she understands nothing, and the cost of this with economy may be put at £800 to £1,000. The Indian parent and the Indian child are looked on as so much valuable jetsom, and legions of wreckers are ready to prey on them. The expenses of an Indian family at home, with from 4 to 7 children, may be put down, according to ages, at from £600 to £1,200 a year. It cannot be too strongly represented that the Indian officer, in this respect, labours under very serious difficulties. Children always need a father's care as they grow up. Indian born children mostly grow up strangers to their fathers, and often to their mothers too. Strangers can never replace the parents, and so it too often—almost so often as to form the rule rather than the exception—happens that after large sums spent on his children's education, the Indian officer finds that his sons cannot make their way into any of the public services, and are practically unfit for any career. The police and other departments, to which many of their boys found entrance in former years, are now closed to them; the East India Company used to make it a rule, when possible, to provide for the sons of old servants, but the English Government closes its doors against them except the door of competition; the boy who has been brought up away from his father has so often wasted his opportunities that he cannot win his way in. It is therefore an urgent matter that officers should be enabled to take furlough in order to look after their children. This for a married man is becoming an impossibility unless he can supplement his furlough by private means.

I would urge your Excellency to try and obtain for the service a boon which would cost Government nothing : that is, that officers should be allowed to take furlough in continuation of privilege leave. According to the old rules an officer could take furlough immediately after rejoining from privilege leave. Some 20 years ago Government thought fit to insert an interval of 3 months between the two leaves. Now, if the leave is allowable under any circumstances, it can make no practical difference whatever to Government when and how an officer takes it. This concession would enable many an officer to take short furlough, who is otherwise absolutely prohibited from taking it, even when his medical adviser insists on it as absolutely necessary for his health. As it is, privilege leave, which used to be taken in India only, is now, owing to the absolute impossibility of officers seeing their families under any other circumstances, almost always reserved for a visit to Europe. An officer positively suffers in health from this fevered rush of 12,000 miles in so short a time. If an officer is to look after his children when on leave he must go to England during their holidays. To reach home for the Christmas holidays would be impossible, for most of the older officers cannot stand the sudden change to an English winter. Further, to do this would be to rob them of the change needed to avoid part of the Indian hot weather, of which your Excellency has had some experience. If he wishes to see his children in the summer holidays, he must face the worst of the S. W. Monsoon, and no man in bad health should run such a risk. If an officer could take a short furlough in continuation of privilege leave, he might go home in April and return in October, avoiding the Indian hot weather for one year, and have time to look after his children and his affairs. We earnestly hope that your Excellency will consider this matter, and make such representations on behalf of the public services as may secure this boon, which, as I have already said, will cost nothing.

There is, too, nothing particularly sacred about the maximum period of 3 months, to which alone privilege leave can be accumulated. It often happens that, owing to the exigencies of the public services, an officer cannot get privilege leave when due to him. It also happens that an officer is debarred from even taking privilege leave owing to the heavy remittances which he has to make, as the balance of pay left after making them does not leave enough to cover the cost of the journey home and back. I could name one officer who, for these reasons, has had no privilege leave for over seven years. If he could have taken the eight months which he earned in instalments, what possible difference can it make to the Government if he were to take it in bulk? Under the altered condition of the rupee some concession of this kind is, we submit, called for and justifiable, and would cost the State nothing.

I would urge on your Excellency the fatal and far reaching effect which a failure to restore the services to their original financial position will surely entail on the country itself. Any Government which wants to be well served by the best men must be prepared to pay for them. It is a common fallacy to suppose that the services in India are well paid, or even, when the rupee was worth two shillings, were ever highly paid. Though Great Britain and Ireland, with all their population, might be taken out of India without being missed, as a fact, the public services there are splendidly paid in comparison with those in India. The Church teems with prizes of from £15,000 to £1,500 a year. The Bar has some fifty appointments of £10,000 to 4,000 a year, with pensions such as are not dreamt of in India, and minor appointments of great value by the hundred. To the politician there are prizes open by the dozen of from £1,500 to £5,000 a year. A County Court Judge receives as much pay as an Indian Collector, and sometimes more. A London Police Magistrate has higher pay than a District Judge in India : the pay of the rank and file of the Foreign Office, Colonial Office, Inland Revenue, India Office, &c., compares favourably with that of the average Indian officer; and not only do these officers draw good salaries in gold, but they are allotted pensions towards which they pay nothing, such as no Indian officer can attain to—and some Indian officers pay for a large share of their own pensions. Not long back an Indian Office official, who had never braved an Indian hot weather, was allowed a pension of £1,800 a year. Even Lord Lawrence got no more than £1,000 a year. It cannot be too strongly repeated that the Indian civilian on the average pays for 2/5 of his own pension. Now, your Excellency, if Government wants good men, it must, as I said before, be prepared to pay for them. Good men will not accept the perils and privations of an Indian career if there are no prizes to be won. Already the Bar in Madras has ceased to attract recruits from England. It will not be possible in future to attract Barristers of any standing in England even for the post of Chief Justice, which has sunk in value from £6,000 to £3,648 a year. The seniors of the Civil Service were attracted by a formal prospectus, referred to in the second memorandum, which has been handed to your Excellency, from which they were led to expect that, at the very least, they would receive £3,000 a year after twenty years' service. The net pay of officers of 28 and 29 years' service is now a little over £500 a year. The prospectus teemed with similar inducements, and now, after the flower of their lives is passed, they find that this prospectus is not worth the paper on which it was written. A single fact from it will show how the service was misled; the actual pay received year by year, in 27 years, by an officer who competed under this prospectus falls short of what he was led to expect by nearly £21,000 without reckoning interest; and if interest is reckoned, it falls short of the same by over £36,000. . . . In former years there used to be about 250 competitors for the Civil Service Examination. Last year, up to March 1892, only 33 candidates had entered their names for 32 vacancies. A Special whip to the Universities ran up the numbers by June, I think, to 70. I very much doubt if facts were before these 70 when they competed. Unless a remedy be soon applied, the present conditions will react very seriously on recruiting for the public services in all branches. As Lord Roberts stated to the Viceroy : " Unless remedial measures are promptly adopted, the character and efficiency of the services will be injuriously affected." It remains now to tender our thanks to your Excellency for the kind and patient hearing which you have given us, and to commend the prayers which we have made, and the general interests of the services, to your sympathetic consideration.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock replied : Gentlemen,—I have just heard with a great deal of interest the statements which have been read to me just now by Mr. Le Fanu, Rev. Mr. Elwes, and Mr. Moss, which give particular instances of the hardships which affect the different services in which those gentlemen are respectively placed. The deputation which has come before me this morning consists, I see, of members of the different branches of the services to which are entrusted the administration of the affairs of this country. I am glad to have had the opportunity of hearing your own views with regard to this very important question this morning. As you are aware the rules of the service do not allow of public servants sending in any joint Memorial; but there is nothing in the rules which prevents their coming forward as you have done this morning and approaching the head of the Government with regard to any particular grievances. The Viceroy himself received a deputation from the servants of the Government of India, who laid before him the statement of their case, which I fancy very much resembles that which you have laid before me this morning; and the Viceroy himself said that there was no reason why on these occasions public servants should not come forward in the manner that they had done at Calcutta, in the way in which you have done here to-day. At the same time, I am afraid your coming here this morning will do you very little more good than getting your case represented and in what I may call a more formidable shape placed before the public. For as head of a Local Government I am afraid it is not possible for me to carry out, even if I wished to, any measures of relief. The only way in which I can assist you is by expressing to you my great sympathy with you in the position in which you you find yourselves placed. No doubt, you will recall to me the well-known saying that sympathy without relief is like mustard without the beef; but sympathy is the only thing I could extend to you, and I can assure you that you have it from me as far as I can possibly give it. Beyond that I can do little except to send up the representation you have made to me to the authorities with a further expression of my own views on the subject cordially supporting your views and pressing as far as I can the attention of the authorities to the points you have raised; but, at the same time, I think it right that I should tell you that I have lost no opportunity either in speaking to the Viceroy or in writing to him, of representing the feelings of the public servants in this part of the country. I have also constantly urged the consideration of the question on the attention of the Secretary of State in the personal communications which I have constantly to make to him. Therefore, you can rest assured that as far as I have been able, I have done the utmost I possibly could for you in this matter. Mr. Le Fanu in a part of his address says he considers that the attitude of the Government in this matter has been somewhat dilatory, and that the question of the future condition of the rupee does not affect the rupee salary of public servants in this country; but in that respect I beg respectfully to differ from him. If I may say so, it appears to me, if by any means, whether by the late Monetary Conference at Brussels or the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee which we are daily expecting, any improvement could be effected in the direction in which you wish to see an improvement, it would obviate the necessity of your coming here and making this representation. But I am sorry to say that the Brussels Conference has failed, and apparently from what has reached us through the public organs the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee is not likely to add anything to the knowledge that we now possess of the facts of the case. It will therefore be the duty of the Government of India to make up its mind as to how it is going to meet the case of is own servants so as to do away with the dangers and difficulties which they may suffer by the present situation. I recognise as fully as you do the enormous importance of having a satisfied and contented body of public servants, and I can imagine nothing more disastrous to the administration of affairs than that the whole body of public servants should be in a dissatisfied and discontented state of mind. There is no doubt that the worst part of the situation has been accentuated in the last twelve months, and I believe that if it had not been for the unprecedented drop in Exchange, the public servants would have been content to wait; and possibly had it not been for the unfortunate speculation which had taken place in America and other places, the Rupee would gradually restore itself in an upward direction, although I doubt very much whether it would ever again have reached two shillings. At the same time I cannot help thinking that if it had remained constant at 1s. 6*d*. the public servants would have recognised that the situation was beyond the power of Government to rehabilitate, and would have accepted it and faithfully and loyally have done their duty in the future as in the past; but now that they have to face the position of a rupee at 1s. 2*d*. naturally the public servants begin to agitate and call on Government in some way to come to their relief. I feel as strongly as you do that the position is one which cannot be allowed to continue without a change being effected. Without following Mr. Le Fanu through the long and elaborate statement of facts and figures, I can quite bring myself to admit that the present situation involves the public servants of this country in great difficulty and anxiety. You have shown me that as you rise in the service and get into the higher ranks of the profession and become entitled to receive the rewards which you have looked forward to, during long years of arduous service, you find that the position is hardly better than it was in those years, while at the same time your families have been increasing, your children growing up to that age at which it is absolutely necessary to provide them with suitable education to enable them to take that position in life which you have a right to expect they should. On arriving at this stage you have shown me that all your expectations are going to be disappointed, that all your rewards and promotions are doing nothing to improve the position of yourselves and your families, and that you feel that these matters are so important and pressing on you that you think it only right and proper to come before the Government which is concerned and state clearly and frankly that the situation is one almost amounting to that of despair. You have shown me, too, and I cordially endorse what you say, that the services rendered to the country by the public servants have been splendid services unequalled in the annals of any other country. I readily bear testimony from my own experience in the matter of the way in which public servants in this country have done their duties as far as I can judge during the two years or more that I have been here. I have been out with Mr. Le Fanu himself in his own District when it was suffering from famine and scarcity in the months of March and August and September, none of them pleasant months to be out under canvas, and I can bear witness that not only he but every other officer with whom I had been brought into contact was giving, whatever was the price of the rupee, fully two shillings' worth of work for every rupee of his salary. I consider that if anything should occur which would impair the efficiency of public service or lower the standard of public servants, it would be a grave and serious public misfortune. I think it only right that Government should face the situation and see for itself whether it is prepared to undertake the removal of these grievances or to import into the services men of a lower calibre and standard than those hitherto brought from England. You have also to face the fact, and I note it myself with pleasure, that a larger number of natives are being gradually brought into the service of the country. I believe that in many instances suitable native officers can be found to do the work now being done by Europeans; but it is a matter of the gravest importance that such European officers as are left should be men of the highest ability and character, and that they should be able to carry on the traditions of the service handed down from the splendid names of those who have gone before. Though smaller in number nothing must occur to lower their position, or in any way retrograde them from the position of those who formerly helped to carry on the administration. Therefore questions, such as those which you have presented to my attention this morning, should be carefully taken into consideration by the Government. We come now to the question brought forward as to how Government can assist. I have already told you that it is not in my power to do anything more than pass on the representatations you have made to me this morning, but a suggestion was made to me the other day which I cannot help thinking if carried out should be worthy of consideration. It is this. In view of the fact that of late years large numbers have come into the service when the rupee was considerably lower in price than 1s. 9d., it is hardly fair that those who entered the service under such conditions should be given such advantageous terms as those you have asked for, *viz.*, that they might remit half their furlough allowances at 1s. 9d. It has been suggested to me that it would be fair if all these officers were to be allowed the privilege of remitting money home at the rate of exchange of the rupee on the date on which they entered the service, although for the men who came in when the Rupee was at two shillings, it would be more fair to grant the concession mentioned by Mr. Le Fanu. I cannot help thinking that this is a fairer way of meeting the case than to draw a general line at 1s. 9d. That is my own personal opinion, and I have mentioned it to the Secretary of State as a possible means of meeting the difficulties of the case. I do not know myself what the Government of India is going to propose. I can see as you do that Lord Lansdowne is prepared to meet this matter in a sympathetic manner and thoroughly recognises, as every man must, the position of the public servants with 1s 2d. rupee is one which has to be faced by the Government, if it means to place the services on a more satisfactory footing than they are at present. I do not know if it is necessary for me to say anything more than I have said so far. As you point out yourselves my position here is not one which enables me to do anything definite for you, and I can merely hand on, which I shall do, the facts you have laid before me, to those more able to deal with them. This remark also applies to the question raised by Mr. Le Fanu with regard to the leave rules, which I shall take care also to lay before the Government of India. Having said so much I do not know I need say anything more. Although I have been addressed on this occasion by three gentlemen I take it by the presence here of members of every department that you all endorse that what has been said of the situation by the speakers who have already spoken. In conclusion, I thank you for your attendance and I can assure you that this matter will receive my careful attention.

Mr. Le Fanu thanked his Excellency, in formal terms, for his kindness in having received the deputation, which then withdrew.

A CENTRAL PROVINCES DACOIT.

The Central Provinces Police have again distinguished themselves by the capture of a noted dacoit leader. The narrative of the adventures of Mr. Naylor, District Superintendent of Police, and of his posse of Saugor police officers in effecting the arrest of Himmat Sing, of the latter's lieutenant, Gorai Ghosi, and of ten of the robber's followers resembles one of the " New Arabian Nights " by R. L. Stevenson, or a detective story by Conan Doyle. News was brought to Mr. Naylor, on the 7th instant, that Himmat Sing was " at home" in his village stronghold; that the main gate and wickets of the hold were guarded night and day; that he and his followers slept on their arms; and that Himmat Sing desired to add a "revolver" to his already sufficiently piratical equipment. The watchers in the fields about his village were all in the dacoit-leader's pay; so that an open approach was out of the question. Mr. Naylor took the naik of a friendly " tanda " of " Banjaras " into his confidential service. A sub-inspector and two head-constables joined the tanda, disguised as Banjaras; and a double-barrelled " Brazier " pistol was given to the naik, with instructions to exhibit it as a curiosity which he was willing to part with for a price. The tanda then moved up to Himmat Sing's village and encamped hard by. The speculation was that Himmat Sing would visit the camp to inspect the pistol : but, as it happened, he was confined to his house by illness. On learning this Mr. Naylor made a night march, with two inspectors and fifteen men, keeping carefully clear of the watchers in the fields. He reached the Banjara encampment before daylight. At dawn he posted six of his men at the backdoor of Himmat Sing's house, and then going round to the front had the good fortune to find the main entrance open. The dacoits, awakened by a woman's cry, seized their arms and tried to fly by the postern; finding themselves face to face there with the muzzles of six rifles, they turned and unbarred the front portal. The District Superintendent and his men at once rushed in upon them. Mr. Naylor thrust back Himmat Sing, and, in doing so, tumbled over him on to the floor. The police mistook their captain in the uncertain light for an enemy, and were pinioning him when he directed their attention to the prostrate robber underneath. Gorai Ghosi fought like a pirate of melo drama with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, and wounded two of his assailants severely before he was overpowered. The rest of the gang were terrified and offered no resistance. The whole band were brought in bonds to Saugor and safely lodged in the jail there. This successful exploit, following so closely upon the clever capture of Khub Sing, another dacoit-leader, by Mr. Hankin, Mr. Naylor's predecessor at Saugor, is evidence that the special measures taken by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to defend the Saugor border from the inroads of lawlessness, which have for some time past threatened it, are being crowned with success. It is to be regretted that the Warden's arm cannot reach beyond the border into the hives of ruffianism that seem to be multiplying under a nerveless regime in the petty States which about upon the Saugor territory. As it is we learn with satisfaction that Mr. Naylor's brilliant coup de main has earned for him the special thanks of the Chief Commissioner, and that the minor actors in this affair have at once received pecuniary rewards and are to be given substantial promotion on the earliest opportunity.—" Pioneer."

Ballet-dancing is becoming quite a fashionable accomplishment among the ladies of the United States. The bat ballet and tambourine dances are great favourites among the amateurs, who acquire an almost professional skill. Other varieties are the serpentine, the Amazon march, and the Russian dance.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

The services of Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Saran, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr J Kelleher, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Saran, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H W Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr H P Peterson, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F W Badcock, or until further orders.

Mr J Crawfurd, Dist and Sess Judge, Hooghly, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

Mr J Knox Wight, Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Hooghly, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr J Crawfurd, or until further orders.

Mr R Pope, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Jessore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Knox Wight, or until further orders.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24 Parganas and Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sess Judge of Backergunge.

Mr E P Chapman C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of 6 months' extraordinary leave on med cert, without pay.

Mr M Finucane, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 1 month.

Col C H Garbett, Depy Commr, Hazaribagh, is appointed to act as Judl Commr of Chota Nagpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F W R Cowley, or until further orders.

Mr C H Bompas, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Hazaribagh, during the absence, on deputation, of Col C H Garbett, or until further orders.

Mr W Maxwell, Asst Magte and Collr, Midnapore, is transferred to Burdwan, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Raniganj sub-divn of that dist.

Mr H McPherson, Asst Magte and Collr, Cuttack, is transferred to Puri, and is appointed to have charge of the Khurda sub-divn of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Surgya Kurmar Agasti, or until further orders.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr H Lee of his seat in the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr A V Knyvett, Persl Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough.

Mr A B Barnard, Depy Commr of Police, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough.

Mr R F H Pughe, Dist Supt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 3 months.

Mr H A Reily, Asst Supt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months, on med cert.

Mr P Donaldson, Supt of the Presidency Jail, is allowed leave on med cert, for 6 months.

Mr W Leonard, Supt of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, is appointed to act as Supt of the Presidency Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr P Donaldson, or until further orders.

Mr F L Haliday, Asst Supt of Police, Purnea, is appointed to act temporarily as Supt of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W Leonard, or until further orders.

The services of the Rev F W Chamberlain, Chaplain of Barrackpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

The Rev R S Wood, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Chaplain of Barrackpore, from date on which he assumed charge of that Chaplaincy.

The Rev H B Hyde, Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 3 months.

The Rev W P G Field, M A, is appointed to act as Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev H B Hyde, or until further orders.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Lieut-Col F Barrow, Depy Commr, Gonda, privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave :—

Mr J S Mackintosh, Magte and Collr, 6 months' furlough.

Mr G J Nicholls, Dist and Sess Judge, Farukhabad, special leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for 6 months.

Mr F Kilvert, Asst Commr, Kheri, to officiate as Depy Commr, Gonda, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut-Col F Barrow, or until further orders.

The Rev F W Chamberlain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal, to be Chaplain of Benares, from date of taking charge of his duties.

Mr J H Harrison, Magte and Collr, Aligarh, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Aligarh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Blenerhassett, or until further orders.

Mr W Tudball, Jt-Magte, Aligarh, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Aligarh, during the deputasion of Mr J H Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr H D Griffin, Jt-Magte, Cawnpore, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Farukhabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Nicholls, or until further orders.

POSTINS.

Mr Senior Apothecary G T Leopold, on return from leave, to the civil medical charge of the Jalaun district.

The following permanent promotions in the Police Dept are notified for general information :—

Local Capt T J Ryves, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to be 3rd Depy Inspr-Genl, Railway Police, but to continue to officiate as 2nd Depy Inspr-Genl, N-W P and Oudh; Mr R J M Pocock, Dist Supt of Poice, 3nd grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, and to cease to officiate in the 1st grade; Mr F W Court, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade; Mr A W O Orr (on leave), Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to be Dist, Supt of Police, 4th grade; Mr H E Craddock (on furlough), Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade; Mr C G Denne, Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade; Mr D M Straight, Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade; Mr S H Berkeley, Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, to be Dist Supt of Poliee, 5th grade; Mr K D Lyall, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade; Mr H deL Ross, Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, to be Dist Supt of Police 5th grade; Mr E L L Garstin, Dist Supt of Police, old 5th grade, Dist Supdt of Police, 6th grade; Mr G S C Cole, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, old 5th grade; Mr W Troup, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to be Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st grade.

The Rev E M Beasley, Chaplain, from Shahjahanpur to Ranikhet,

The Rev W J Thompson, Chaplain, from Ranikhet to Naini Tal.

The Rev T M M Griffith, Chaplain, from Muttra to Agra.

Mr J P Wildeblood, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Almora district, is appointed to the Agra Division, and posted to the Mainpuri district as Dist Engr, vice Mr A H Ashton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred.

Mr A H Ashton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Mainpuri, is transferred in the same capacity to the Meerut district, vice Mr H W W Gilbert, Hony Asst Engr, 1st grade, granted furlough.

Assam Gazette.

Privilege leave of absence for 3 months is granted to Mr F C Henniker, I C S, Asst Commr, South Sylhet.

Mr A G Hallifax, I C S, Asst Commr, Sylhet, is transferred to South Sylhet, and placed in charge of that sub-divn during the absence on leave of Mr Henniker, or until further orders.

Mr J A Ezechiel, I C S, Asst Commr, Sylhet, is transferred to Silchar.

Lieut A A Howell, I C S, Asst Commr, Sylhet, is transferred to Silchar.

Furlough for 1 year is granted to Mr W McM Sweet, Ex Engr, Lushai Hills Divisions, from 7th Apl 1893 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W E Knight, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is placed in charge of the Lushai Hills Divn, during the absence on furlough of Mr W McM Sweet, on until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—April 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

400-91—Bhaishunker and K—Sorabhai Muggunbhai and another—vs The Universal Life Assurance Society.
633-91—Mooljee and R—Ladhibai vs Badrudin Valad Sarfoodin Soose and others—K J Mantri.
175-92—Little S N and B—Hajee Sedie Hajee Ibrahim vs Ahmed Hajee Mitha and others—Payne G and S.
566-92 Muljee R—Chtoomal Jethanandass vs Lukhmidas Jethanand and others.
589-92—Baishunker and K—N C Macleod vs F Massati and another.
61-93—In Person—Ramdayal Salegram and another—O Okerda Poonja
82-93—Little S N and B—Mahomedbhoy Rowjee and others vs Allarukhia Mehrali—Thakordas D and C.
91-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bhimabai vs Kondabai and others.
111-93—Brown and M—Rutonbai vs Goungjee Akbai.
114-93—Darashaw B Byramjee—J Samna and others vs Ratnagar Jamsetjee Ratnagar and others—Darashaw B.
115-93—H S Dikshit Goolam Hoosein Visram vs Vithal Gunoo Puwar and another—In person.
116-93—Shamrao P—Balaji Panduram vs Aunnta Mudanji and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

348-91—Khunderao M—Gassavam Shri Girdarijee Maharaj vs Madhavdas Premji and another—Crawford and Co, B K—Part heard.
175-92—Chalk W and S—Anunta Luxmon vs Moreshawur Anunta—K J Mantri.
299-92—H S Dikshit Bhanjee—Sakaram Dighey vs Jugonath Antoba—In person.
429-92 Little S N and B—Jugmahandas Vandrawandas vs Ambaam Bugwan and another—Bicknell M and M.
480-92 K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Remon and others—Little S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)
For Dismissal.

572-89—Payne G and S—Reubin Solomon vs Dossabhoy Nowrojee Bamjee and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

482-92—Ardesir H and D—The Jamshed Manufacturing Co vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
359-92—In person—Bhicaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.
515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Oosman and another—Crawford, B and B.
538-91—M H Khan—For a pauper—Vitaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
254-92—Shamrao P—For a pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.
403-92—Little, S. N and B—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co. Ld—Craigie, L and O.
600-91—M N Suklatwalla—Mahomed Esmail bin Kutbudin vs Molvi Abdul Kader Jitayker and others—Nanu and H.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The exhibition of Romano-British curiosities from the excavations of the town of Galleva Attrebata, near Silchester, at Burlington House, is very interesting, and may be seen on presenting one's card. The principal "find" there is the foundations of a Christian church, which may be regarded as the earliest yet discovered in this country. A model of it is shown, from which we gather that the walls were of flints and red brick, and the floor of red brick with a square of white and black mosaic, presumably where the altar stood. It was only 42 feet long, and is believed to date from the fourth century, say 350 A.D. Pagan temples were also found in the town, and perhaps there were other churches, as the one in question seems too small for the probable number of Christians in the place. Articles of bone, bronze, iron, and silver, like in shape to those of modern times, are also to be seen, as well as pottery, footprints, coins, and other signs of a civilised community.

The Lucie glacier of Alaska has a glacial river which bursts from under a high archway of ice, and after flowing a mile and a-half through a channel in the ice, enters the mouth of another tunnel and disappears from sight. The stream is swift, and its waters brown and heavy with sediment. I is nearly 150ft. wide, and for a space flows between icy banks over an icy bed, littered with blocks of ice. The tunnel into which it vanishes is about 50ft. high. No one has yet explored the hidden stream, as the falling ice is dangerous, and confused noises as well as rhythmic vibrations can be heard in the dark recesses of the ice cavern. According to Mr. J. C. Russell the air is sometimes filled with pulsations resembling deep organ tones.

The Marquis de Nadaillac has has been writing on the extremes of heat and cold supported by white men. In the mountains of Central Asia, Prince Henry d'Orleans endured a temperature of 40deg. Cent. below zero, with a piercing northern wind, under which the camels and horses perished. Captain Dawson, at Fort Rae (lat. 62·30 N.), registered a cold of 67deg. Cent. below zero in April, 1892. Lieutenant Peary and his wife sufferd no great inconvenience from temperatures reaching 50deg. Cent. below zero. Lieutenant Schwatka found 71deg. Cent. below zero and lived through it in Eskimo fashion sleeping in igloes or snow huts, wearing reinder skins, without underclothing, and eating raw meat or blubber. When M. Buveyrier was in the Touareg region of Central Africa he experienced a heat of 67·7deg. Cent. The difference between—71deg. and + 67·7deg. is nearly 138deg. Cent., or close upon 250deg. Fahr. The range of temperature which can be supported by the white man is thus very great.

Miss Eliza Brightwen, of Great Stanmore, has drawn attention to "bezoars," the concretions found in the alimentary canals of some animals, wild or domestic. They were held to possess curative virtues, and the name seems to come from the Persian pad (expelling) and zahr (poison), as the stone was a remedy for snake-bites, or from the goat, in which animal a variety was found. The stones were introduced as medicines into the East by Arab physicians, and from the East have spread to the West. Frampton refers to them in 1580, and they formed a part of the London Pharmacopæia as late as 1746. Their remedial virtues were discredited by Ambrose Pare, who gave a dose to a criminal under setence of death, to whom arsenic had been given, and the man died. Concretions of hair, animal or vegetable, are found in the intestines, as well as bezoars, which are of two sorts—oriental, formed of ellagic acid, and occidental, formed of resin and bezoardic acid. Nuggets of phosphate of magnesia, ammonia, and earthy calculi are also found. Ambergris is found in the intestine of the spermaceti whale, and is used both in perfumery and in medicine.

Hairballs are probably due to animals licking each other, and one, forty inches in circumference, now in the museum of the College of Surgeons, was taken from an ox in Buenos Ayres. Vegetable hairballs are usually formed round a solid nucleus, for instance a nail or stone. The oriental bezoar is found in the Persian wild goat. It is hard, black, shining, and egg-shaped. The insoluble ellagic acid of which it is composed is organic, and derived from the animal's diet. Such bezoars were formerly mounted in hoops of gold or silver, and suspended by a chain. They were dipped into the liquid to which their curative virtue was to be imparted. Three bezoars, valued at nearly £200, were sent by the Shah of Persia to Napoleon I. Tavernier mentions one weighing four ounces, which fetched £150. They were supposed to cure epilepsy, palpitation, vertigo, contagious fevers, &c., and were taken as a preventive of poison. Miss Brightwen thinks that the bile in them and the medicinal infusions they were steeped in may have been efficacious sometimes, and of course the mental effect or "faith" may have had something to do with the cure of nervous diseases. The occidental bezoar is found in the goat of India and Peru. It is lighter in colour than the other and less costly. Many coloured imitations of pipeclay and chalk have been sold for these stones. Artificial bezoars were also made from butter of antimony and nitric acid, or from vegetable resin. The snake-stones of the Portuguese or Pedra di Capella are believed to be artificial, and their porous substance is said to absorb the poison from snake-bites.

By watching the habits of wild creatures, ordinary observers can, while entertaining themselves, add a useful note or chapter to natural history. The book of nature, lies open to all who will take the trouble to read it; and every day it becomes more evident what a wide field is awaiting research, and how much can be learned by close and accurate study, even without apparatus. We are led to this remark by a paper in an American scientific journal, entitled, "Watching a snake for an hour." Mr. Waldo Dennis, the author, while taking a walk in the woods, saw a snake slowly cross his path, and had the curiosity to watch instead of trying to kill it. The animal was about two feet long, and was blotched like a water snake. It began to ascend a dog-wood tree about seven inches thick at the base and rather smooth of bark. The trunk leaned a little for about ten feet of its height, then curved sharply to the horizontal about fifteen feet above the ground. The snake started up the underside of the tree and climbed as easily as if it had been crawling on the ground. It never tried to wind round or hug the tree, but went straight up without a crook or turn. At the height of three feet it seemed to feel its hold slighter, for it threw its body into folds for a space of a few inches, but had no occasion to repeat the manœuvre, and avoided knots or protuberances. Mr. Dennis touched it with his stick when it stopped on two occasions, and it then moved on faster. When it reached the highest point he shook the tree but without being able to dislodge it.

When Mr. Dennis withdrew to watch it in secret the snake returned for a short distance by doubling on itself, then lay and basked in the sun, with its head raised four or five inches, and yawned very humanly. At the end of half-an-hour it began slowly to decend, but on the outside of the bend. A pair of titmouses arrived, and seeing it became excited, twittered, and fluttered about as if some fatal instinct impelled them to see how near they could go to it. But the snake was evidently not bird-catching, for it paid no attention, and they flew off unhurt. When about five feet from the ground the snake stopped at the dead stump of a limb, and, after regarding it for some time began to force its head and neck into a small hole in the trunk, which was evidently a mouse's nest. Not finding any young ones (and here Mr. Dennis points out that snakes are probably a help to the farmer), it began, to lick the bark of the tree with its rapid tongue as if searching for something, then descended to the ground and mounted another tree (a jack-oak of rough bark), licking the bark all the way up. While doing so Mr. Dennis was struck by the resemblance between grey blotches on the bark of the tree and the body of the snake. At a distance of 15 feet he could hardly distinguish the snake from the tree. He considers the animal a young one, because he had not yet learned to be wary of his neighbour's Christian heel, and the habit of tree-climbing in a young one seems instinctive. Probably it is commoner on the part of snakes than has been supposed, and is inherited from early ancestors.

Professor G. F. Wright has discovered that the great lakes of North America once had an outlet through Lake Nipissing and the Mattawa River to the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. A subsidence of 50 feet at Chicago would make these lakes drain into the Mississippi, and one of 100 feet would turn the outflow into the ancient course by lake Nipissing. The shore line of the old channel is clearly defined by rounded pebbles, boulders, and river terraces, especially at the junction of the Mattawa and the Ottawa.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York, recommends camping out in Egypt as a hygienic measure. The climate, and the use of the camel, render this mode of travelling very enjoya[illegible] Objective points of the journey which he fav[illegible] are the Sinaitic Peninsula, the Natroon Lak[illegible]e Fayoum, and several oases west of the Nil[illegible] the latter, perhaps the best trip for an inva[illegible]ld be that from Assiout, Girgeh, or Esneh, to t[illegible]at Oasis. One may also camp on the edge of t[illegible]rt, travelling southward along the Nile. La[illegible] not debarred from taking such trips; and ev[illegible]ng requisite can be procured in Cairo. The expenses need not be more than five to seven dollars a day for each person.

The Nottingham meeting of the British Association, over which Professor Burdon Sanderson is to preside, will have as sectional presidents Professor Clifton (Mathematical and Physical), Professor J. E. Reynolds (Chemical), Mr. J. J. H. Teall (Geology), Canon Tristram (Biology), Mr. H. Seebohm (Geography), Professor J. S. Nicholson (Economic Science), Mr. Jeremiah Head (Mechanical Science), and Dr. Robert Munro (Anthropology).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Burdon, 1,961 tons, Captain W Edwards, sailed on the 2nd instant, for Havre, with a general cargo.

The s s Start, 1,554 tons, Captain W G Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, 2nd March, with a cargo of 2,802 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Longship 2,542 tons, Captain J Wyte, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 4th March, with a cargo of 4 944 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W A Graham and Co.

The s s Hanby, 2,252 tons, Captain P Brown, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Cardiff via Aden in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Wastwater, 1,846 tons, Captain J W Martleman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 3rd March, with a cargo of 3,303 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W A Graham and Co.

The s s Lobelia, 1,913 tons, Captain J Owens, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from West Hartlepool, 3rd March, with a cargo of 3626 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain H Schumaker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, 21st March, with 273 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were five deaths from natural causes. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,774 tons, Captain W J Nantes, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr. J. H. Bolton; from Yokhama to London—Major and Mrs Lloyd and child and Mr Renny; from Singapore—Mrs Skekurry; from Melbourne—Mr H R Stockley; from Sydney—Mr Joseph Sequeira; from Colombo—Mr Pattman, Miss Richard, Mr Whitworth, Mr R V Pairl. Mr F C Bishop, Mr Bumpas, Capt Fairburn, and Mr J B Lee. From different ports—22 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	L Branch	2140	Kitson	Hull	4-4	J Mackintosh
B	Dragoman	1875	T Pole	Marseilles	6-4	K Nixon&Co
C	Naderi	1168	A McCalister	Red Sea Ports	6-4	B & P S N Co.
D	Swordsman	937	Macdaman	Zanzibar	Not fixed	V Ebrahim & Co.
E	C.Macalister	1472	Leslie	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
G	Malvern	1628	Geo. Hyde	London	7-4	Bombay Co
H	St Hubert	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie	16-4	K Nixon&Co
K	La Seyne	1287	Blanc	Aden	11-4	Messagries M Co.
N	Ashdown	1851	Hutchinson	Liverpool	4-4	W&A Graham
O	Leander	1889	Robson	Hamburgh	5-4	T Morrison
P	Tuskar	1969	Deacon	G & Marseilles	7-4	Graham Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S.S.	Sabarmati	523	Da[illegible]am	Mangalore	3-4	Shpd & Co
,,	Kaveri	513	Ababecka	Bhownugger	5-4	,,

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
2	Asia	2322	Laird	Mars&Lpool	4-4	Graham & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	G & Naples	6-4	F Branchi
4	Bormida	1499	Ansaldo	China	Not fixed	F Branchi.
5	Ancona	1886	Mudie	do.	6-4	P & O Co.
6	Ataka	2372	Bennet	Marseilles	10-4	K Nixon
7	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Jeddah	6-4	H C Joosub.
8	Gisela	2693	Neslis	Trieste	9-4	A L S N Co
9	Kt of St George	2999	Bevis	Havre	Not fixed	K Nixon.
10	Kt of St John	2246	Billet	Mauritius	do.	do.
11	Barque Da Capo	293	Filthongo	do.	do.	H Sidick.
12	W Hall	2172	Black	Marseilles	4-4	E Bates & Co
13	Inchbarra	2663	Major	Antwerp	7-4	T Morrison&Co
15	Quantock	2193	Wole	Hamburg	14-4	T Morrison&Co
16	Glenvich	2008	Halman	V & Trieste		Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Tuesday, 4th April.)

S. S. Mombassa .... 4661 tons ....B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Lobelia (s)	Owens	Wt Hartlepool, Mar 3
	Hanby (s)	Brown	Cardiff.
3	Rohilla (s)	Nantes	Shanghai, Mar 21.
	Khiva (s)	Schumaker	Jedda, Mar 21.
	Start (s)	Thompson	Blyth, Mar 2.
	Longship (s)	Wyte	Cardiff, Mar 4.
	Wastwater (s)	Martleman	Barry, Mar 3.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Burdon (s)	Edwards	Havre.
3	R I M S Clive	Street	Junaghad.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer for Rome, &c.
,, Bormida for China, &c.
,, Pachumba for Karachi, &c.
,, Khiva for Aden, Jedda, &c.
,, Kilwa for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Akbar for Aden, Jedda, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel	Commander	From
22	Assyria s	Grier	Bombay.
22	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
22	Thyra s	Dunning	Cardiff.
25	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.
28	Pachumba s	Russell	do.
28	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

March.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
23	Edenbridge s	Reynolds	Antwerp.
23	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C Coast.
23	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
23	Assyria s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
25	Rutford Hall s	Fowler	Marseilles & Liverpool
25	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR

S S Thyra, Dunning, Pestonji Bhicaji, Not known.
,, Pachumba, Russell, McIvor, Mackenzie & Co, Bombay.
,, Kilva, Gimblett, McIvor, Mackenzie & Co, Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel	Commander	From
27	Gaekwar s	Harrison	....
	Baron Clyde s	Peat	Aden, March 8.
	Shahjehan s	Edge	Rangoon, March 19.
29	Madura s	Jones	Singapore, March 16.
	Loodiana s	Withers	Bombay, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.—Barque Castor.
March 29.—Steamer R I M S Dalhousie Canara, ship Semantha.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 21st to 27th March.)

EXPORTS.

La Seyne s. Bombay—1,886 cwts cotton unpressed, 236 cwts rapeseed, &c, 2,092 cwts wheat, 342 cwts rice.
City of Dundee s, Liverpool—134 bales cotton, 281 bales wool, 4,000 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts jowaree, 100 corges hide.
City of Dundee s, Bombay—2,722 cwts cotton unpressed.
Malvern s, Bombay—574 cwts cotton unpressed.
Ashdown s, (Bombay)—2,771 cwts cotton unpressed, 330 cwts rapeseed, 576 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts, Bombay—2,292 cwts cotton unpressed, 212 cwts rapeseed, 3,262 cwts wheat, 366 cwts jowaree, and 60 cwts rice.

IMPORTS.

Congo s, Hull—4 pieces white goods, foreign, 12 pieces prints, foreign.
City of Dundee s, Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay—900 pieces white goods, foreign, 320 pieces prints, foreign.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—50 pieces grey goods, foreign, 600 pieces grey goods, Indian, 100 pieces white goods, foreign.
Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—1,269 pieces grey goods foreign, 2,838 pieces white goods, and 600 pieces prints, foreign.
Malvern s, London—97 pieces prints, foreign.
Pachumba s, Bombay—11,056 pieces grey goods, foreign, 21,502 pieces grey goods, Indian, 35,817 pieces white goods, foreign, 10,106 pieces prints, 2,200 lbs grey yarns, foreign, 9,109 lbs grey yarns, 6,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 700 lbs T red and dyed yarns, Indian, 128 cwts yellow metal.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—8,228 pieces grey goods, foreign, 9,677 pieces grey goods, Indian, 25,968 pieces white goods, foreign 9,267 pieces prints, foreign, 900 lbs grey yarns, foreign, 8,300 lbs grey yarns, Indian, 700 lbs T red and dyed yarns, foreign, 66 cwts copper and 111 cwts yellow metal.
Assyria s, Bombay—2,520 pieces grey goods, foreign, 5,843 pieces goods, Indian, 8,870 pieces white goods, foreign, 1,795 pieces prints, foreign, 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns.
Country Crafts, Bombay—2,177 pieces grey goods, Indian, 320 pieces white goods, foreign, and 65 cwts iron, &c.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 25th March, 1893:—

Liabilities.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs.22,64,549 12 9 Public Deposits at Branches, Rs.31,32,719 1 10	53,97,268	14	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	260,28,688	2	4
Bank Post Bills, etc	92,913	4	2
Sundries	5,97,436	5	7
Total Rs.	385,16,306	10	3

Assets.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	22,20,854	8	8
Other authorised Investments	18,75,059	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	113,17,942	2	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Lecurities	21,81,896	8	11
Bills discounted and purchased	100,60,737	10	9
Balances with other Banks	13,10,705	9	7
Bullion	6,164	5	4
Dead stock	2,99,162	15	10
Stamps	12,715	1	3
Sundries	63,832	6	7
	293,49,071	3	1
Cach and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	91,67,235	7	7
Total Rs.	385,16,306	10	8

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyear's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyear's Sulphur is the only English Hair Resterer universally sold.

POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR DRESSING.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE"
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
USED BY THOUSANDS DAILY. ITS SUPERIORITY IS UNSURPASSED.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE"
POSITIVELY FORCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, AND MOUSTACHIOS
To grow heavily in a few weeks, without injury to the skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned remedy for
Baldness
FROM WHATEVER CAUSES ARISING.

As a PRODUCER of WHISKERS and MOUSTACHIOS it has never been equalled. As a CURER of WEAK or THIN EYELASHES, or RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR, NEVER FAILS.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
"S. Bennett.
"9, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
"Mrs. Rose.
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

A DISTANT FRIEND.
"Dear Sir,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair; kindly forward another large bottle.
"Private Arthur Harris,
"Kuse-el-nil Barracks,
"Cairo, Egypt."

WORKED WONDERS IN TWO WEEKS.
"Kangayam.
"Coimbatore District, India,
"1st September, 1891.
"To
"Messrs. R. F. Smith and Co., Chemists, Madras.
"Gentlemen,
"The two bottles of Edwards' "Harlene" last supplied have worked wonders within the short period of a fortnight. For the past eight years I have been losing my hair in such abundance that the crown of my head became actually bald at my present comparatively early age of 32. To my relief, I am happy to state now that my "bald pate" has been partially covered, and my hair has assumed a fine dark colour. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this testimonial.
"Yours truly,
"(Signed) A. B. Chatelier,
"Sub-Registrar, Coimbatore Dist.
(True Copy.)
Sent us by Messrs. Smith and Co., as above.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.
"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4½ years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.

Nothing so Effectual as EDWARDS' "HARLENE."
"Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'
"E. Ricket.
"595. High Road, Gunnersbury."

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
"Dear Sir,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
"W. A. Rudstead,
"46, Handsworth Street, Glasgow."

PHYSICIANS AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS.
1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
EDWARDS & Co.,
95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EDWARDS' VIOLETTA,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.
A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.
1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
TRADE MARK.
USE MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Horlick's
Malted Milk.
The only perfect food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food entirely manufactured and bottled by machinery. Never touched by hand. MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for
INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.
MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill. London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Wholesale Agents for Bombay Presidency: TREACHER & CO., Limited., BOMBAY.

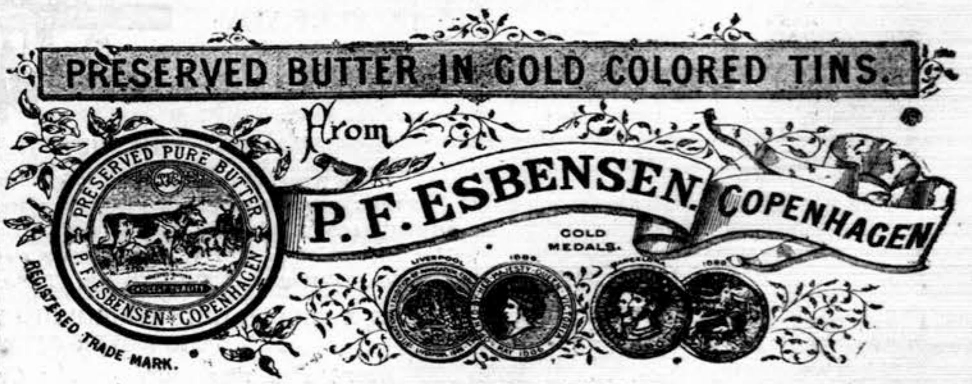
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."
Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
"BOS" *** Gold Capsule.
** Blue ,,
* Green ,,
Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them unique and unrivalled.
"B O S" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
"B O S" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "B O S."
Correspondence invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies. [illegible]
PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.
Agents—The Services Co-operative Association, Limited, Rangoon; MacKenzie, Lyall & Co., Calcutta; Aldridge, Salmon & Co., 29, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.



A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Ce, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

FUMIGATEUR PECTORAL ESPIC CIGARETTES

Madras : **Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumaine**

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**

20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : KEMP & Co Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

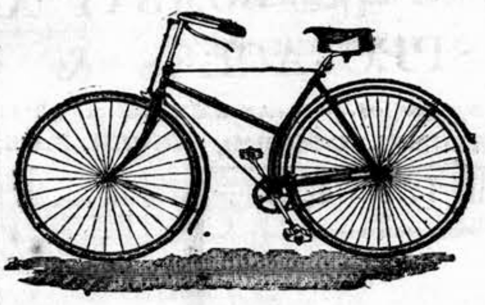
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.



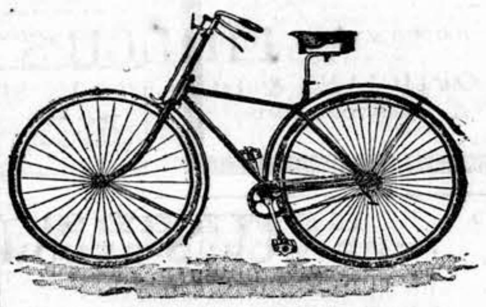
THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



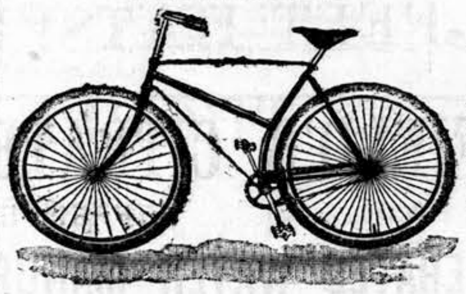
THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER

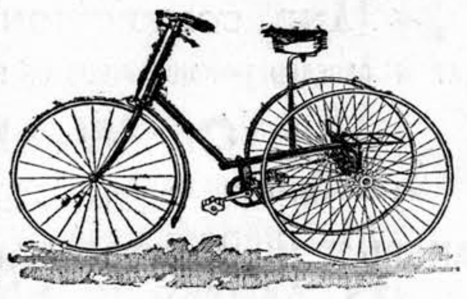
"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY '

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue price .... £ 23

Delivered free in Bombay or Poona...... Rs. 335 cash



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay,-Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON BISCUIT Manufacturers

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and H. M. Alexander I., King of Servia.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S

WORLD FAMED

FILTERS

WORKS : MANCHESTER.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN !

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE !

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN !

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and rustworthy servant. - It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

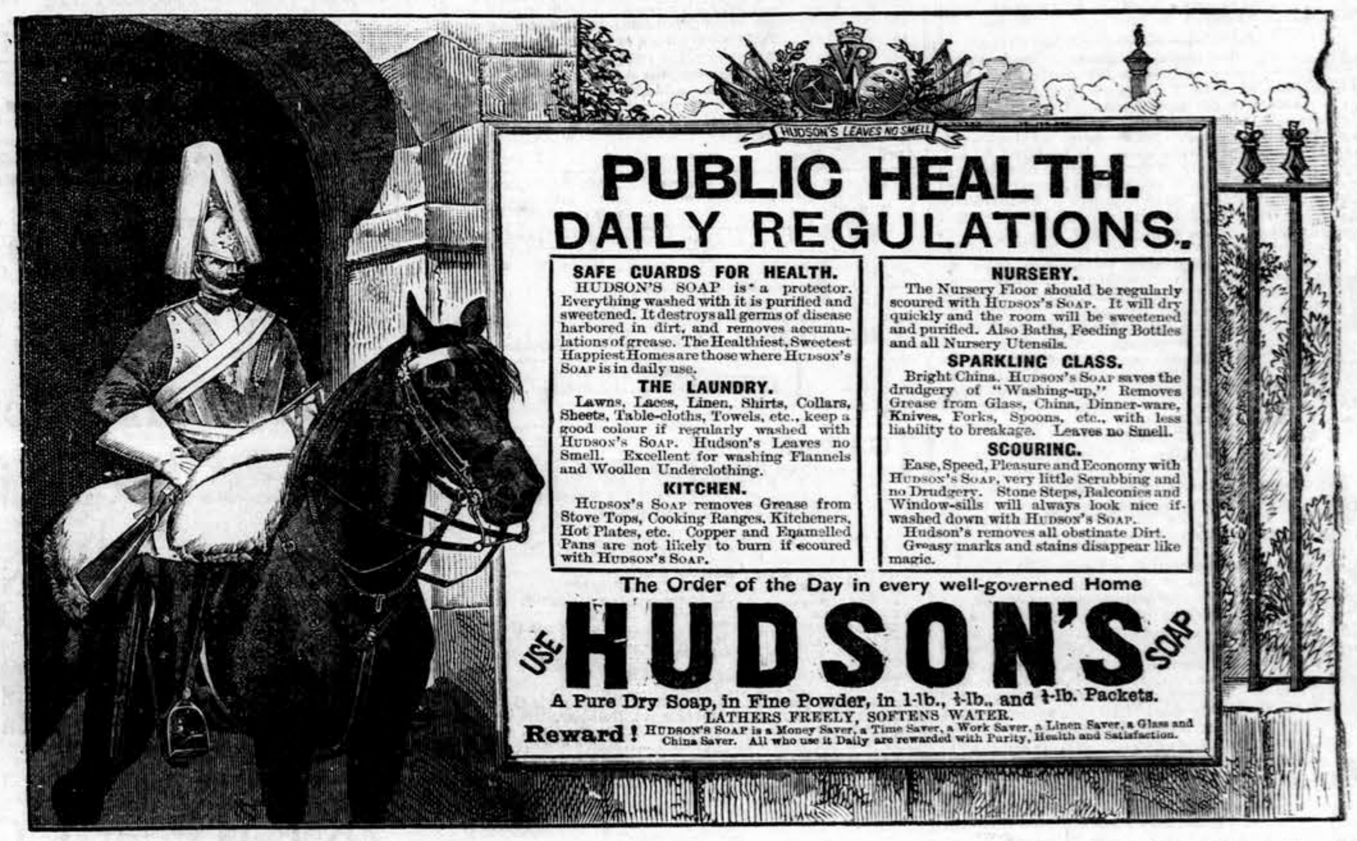
To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.



PUBLIC HEALTH.

DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward ! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.

Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.

Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE

-CLEAN-SHARP CUTTING-DURABLE-

for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.

ALSO EMERY CLOTH-GLASS PAPER-BLACK LEAD

LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS . LONDON

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,

An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.

Rimmel's Lavender Water,

TREBLED DISTILLED.

Rimmel's Florida Water,

Most Cooling and Reviving.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,

Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,

LONDON & PARIS.

No more **ASTHMA**

nor **OPPRESSION,** nor **COUGHS**

BY EMPLOYING

Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

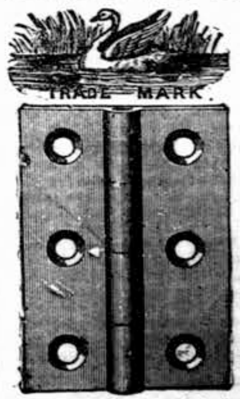
The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.